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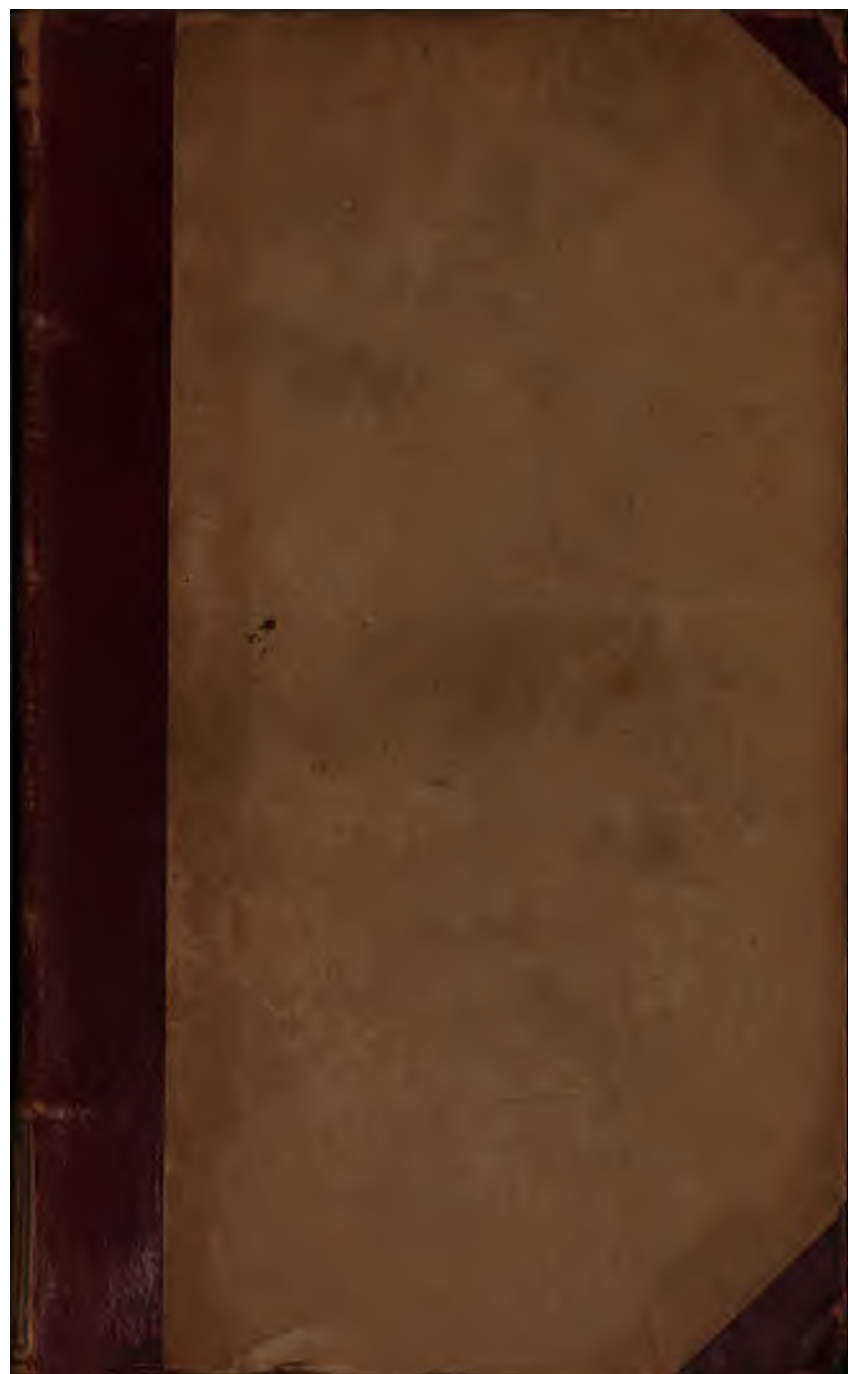
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J. 1828.

THE
CHRONOLOGICAL GUIDE;
PART I.

COMPREHENDING THE

Chronology of the World,

FROM ITS

CREATION TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WESTERN
EMPIRE OF ROME, A.D. 476.

ACCOMPANIED

WITH A CHART,

AND A

**SERIES OF HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL
QUESTIONS.**

TO WHICH IS ADDED

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

**EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS EMPLOYED IN HISTORY, AND OF
THE PRINCIPAL GRECIAN, ROMAN, AND JEWISH
MEASURES AND COINS.**



"The use of Chronology cannot be denied. We can form but very confused notions of the intervals of time, of the rise and fall of empires, and of the successive establishment of states, without some such general comprehension, as we may call it, of the whole current of time, as may enable us to trace out distinctly the dependence of events, and to distribute them into such periods and divisions as shall lay the whole chain of past transactions in a just and orderly manner before us."—PRIESTLEY.

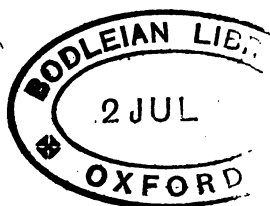


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PREFACE.

No apology for presenting the following little work to the public will be deemed necessary by those teachers who have felt, with the author, the difficulty of leading their pupils to the attainment of a connected idea of general history. Children naturally take it for granted that events happened in the order in which they read of them: very few think enough to discover their relation in point of time: if they read, for example, as they do in Rollin, the Carthaginian history long before the Macedonian, it is most probable they will never find out that the victories of Alexander were at least sixty years prior to the first Punic war; or if they do discover facts of that obvious kind, it will still be difficult for them to go back, and again to proceed with the historian, without so far losing the connection of events as to render it impossible for them, without a great deal more study and attention than they are generally found to give, to obtain a clear and orderly view of the whole.

It is the object of the present attempt to remedy this difficulty. The chart is intended, together with the sketches and tables, to serve the purpose of a brief compendium of ancient history, and to present, in one view, the whole current of events, during the period which it embraces. It is designed to answer the same purpose with regard to time, that a map of geography does to place; so that the pupil may pass from the Egyptian to the Carthaginian history, and from the Carthaginian back again to the Assyrian, the Median, the Persian, and the Greek, without danger of confusion: and may follow an historian through all his digressions, and still preserve a connected idea of the whole.

In order to facilitate the remembrance of dates, which, for want of mental association, is generally found difficult, those of the principal events, which are printed in large figures in the tables, are marked in the chart in the century and the country in which they occurred; so that, by either committing them to memory, or frequently reading them over, and at the same time pointing them out in the chart, an employment which will be as amusing as a geographical lesson, they will be fixed in the mind without any difficulty.

It is particularly recommended that in reading history, the pupil should always be required to point out in this manner, the events and the sovereigns,

to that he meets with; for such a practice will be found not only greatly to strengthen the remembrance of the facts themselves, but also to keep up the recollection of the condition and transactions of other contemporary kingdoms. Suppose he is reading, for example, the history of the Maccabees; by referring to the Chart, he will not only at once see the succession of Asmonean princes, with the dates of the leading events of their reigns, but he will easily recollect the preceding and subsequent history of the Jews; he will see the once tyrannizing kingdom of Syria and Egypt reduced to insignificance under a succession of vicious or impotent sovereigns; Athens, formerly so renowned for arts and arms, sunk into comparative obscurity; and the Romans every where victorious, subduing Achaia, Macedonia, and Carthage.

It is not pretended that the arrangement of the Chart offers much that is new. By excluding the early and uncertain periods of history, more room has been left for that which may be considered authentic; and by the plan already alluded to, of inserting dates and names alone, a great deal more history is introduced than could have been by any other method. The care too that has been taken to place every sovereign and each event in the proper place in the century, makes it easy at once to see the comparative lengths of the reigns, and

to trace out the most remarkable synchronisms. It will be observed that three different kinds of letter have been employed. The most important characters, such as the great prophets, the founders of sects of philosophy, and those who have obtained the appellation of Father of any branch of science, together with the most distinguished sovereigns in each country, are engraved in Roman Capitals; the minor prophets and other illustrious persons, not so remarkably distinguished, are in Roman letters; while those possessing a still smaller claim to celebrity are in italics.

It is the intention of the author, if the present attempt should meet with encouragement, shortly to publish a second part on the same plan; which will contain the Chronology of General History from the destruction of the Western Empire to the present times, and in which the same endeavour will be made to exhibit the more important facts of history with their connections and dependencies, as to present in one view the whole current of time; and, so far as the limits of the work will allow, the principal characteristics of the different periods.

June, 1828.

CHRONOLOGICAL GUIDE.

INTRODUCTION.

CHRONOLOGY may be defined the art of adjusting periods of time, and of fixing the dates of past events.

Although no science connected with history is so important as this, yet none remains more uncertain and unsatisfactory ; for to nations first emerging from barbarism, whose views were directed to the future alone, past transactions appeared in themselves of so little consequence, that the time when they occurred was for the most part neglected. The day, the year, the century were thus soon forgotten, and the deficiency was beyond remedy long before it was felt.

Other causes may also be assigned for that uncertainty of chronology, which, since history has become an object of scientific pursuit, has excited the curiosity and exercised the ingenuity of the learned. It is evident that it could not acquire any degree of accuracy until written registers were regularly kept; and this

probably was not done, at least in Greece, much earlier than about six centuries before the Christian era : for as we are well assured that the laws of Athens were never committed to writing till the archonship of Draco, it is not likely that letters were applied much sooner to public purposes of inferior importance. Writing became common, and chronology acquired precision, about the same time, and not long before the Persian Invasion.

A fixed epoch is also essential to chronological exactness ; but no attempt was made to establish this till about three hundred years before Christ, when Eratosthenes, who has been styled the Father of Ancient Chronology, the librarian to Ptolemy Soter, digested a chronological system by the Olympiads. Before his time, no fixed epoch for reckoning events had been generally adopted. Among the Greeks, the year had been usually designated by the name of the chief archon of Athens ; and among the Romans, by the names of their consuls, who, as well as the archons, were annually chosen ; so that the best date either nation had for any event, was the archonship or consulship in which it occurred.

These circumstances, together with the inaccuracy of historians, even after the adoption of dates, will easily account for the extreme uncertainty of chronology : an uncertainty so great, that Moreri has collected in his dictionary seventy different opinions of the chronology from the beginning of the world to the birth of Christ.

The exertions of many learned men, particularly of Scaliger, Usher, Newton, Blair, Playfair, Hales, and Freret, have however done something towards clearing

this intricate path. The foundations on which their systems are built, are,

First,—Astronomical observations, particularly of eclipses,* which the superstition of the ancients led them carefully to record.

Secondly,—The testimony of credible authors.

Thirdly,—Epochs, or determined points in history,

* The following are some of the principal eclipses that have been noticed by historians. They are quoted from Ferguson's Astronomy.

585 B.C. May 28. An eclipse of the sun, foretold by Thales, by which a peace was brought about between the Medes and Lydians.

523, July 6. An eclipse of the moon, which was followed by the death of Cambyses.

463, April 30. An eclipse of the sun, the Persian war and the falling off of the Egyptians from the Persians.

431, April 25. An eclipse of the moon, which was followed by a great famine at Rome, and the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

431, August 3. A total eclipse of the sun. A comet and plague at Athens.

413, Aug. 27. A total eclipse of the moon. Nicias with his ship destroyed at Syracuse.

394, Aug. 14. An eclipse of the sun. The Persians beaten by Conon, in a sea engagement.

168, June 21. A total eclipse of the moon. The next day Perseus, king of Macedonia, was conquered by Paulus Emilius.

59, A.D. April 30. An eclipse of the sun. This is reckoned among the prodigiés, on account of the murder of Agrippina by Nero.

237, April 12. A total eclipse of the sun, a sign that the reign of the Gordians would not continue long. A sixth persecution of the Christians.

306, July 27. An eclipse of the sun. The stars were seen, and the emperor Constantius died.

840, May 4. A dreadful eclipse of the sun; and Lewis the Pious died within six months after it.

such as the Greek Olympiads, the Founding of Rome, the Birth of Christ, &c.

Fourthly,—Medals, monuments, and inscriptions, by which the dates of many important events have been faithfully transmitted to posterity.

1009. An eclipse of the sun, and Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.

1133, Aug. 2. A terrible eclipse of the sun. The stars were seen. A schism in the church, occasioned by there being three popes at once.

BRIEF
HISTORICAL SKETCHES
OF THE
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES WHOSE CHRONOLOGY IS
DELINEATED IN THE CHART.

EGYPT.*

EGYPT was probably the most ancient country of the world, having been founded soon after the Flood, by Menes, the Misraim of the Scriptures; but its early history is involved in great obscurity. During a period of nearly fifteen hundred years, we know little more of it with certainty, than what we gain from the sacred writings; i.e. till about 685 B.C., when twelve noblemen conspired together and usurped the kingdom; one of whom, Psammeticus, afterwards obtained the sole sovereignty.

Egypt was no less celebrated for its wisdom than for its antiquity; it has deservedly been called, "The great academy of the earlier ages." Its history is, however, more especially interesting from its intimate connection with sacred history and prophecy. Upon all occasions

* Egypt was an extensive country of Africa, bounded on the east by the Red Sea, and on the west by Libya.

the Israelites courted the friendship and alliance of Egypt, rather than that of any other of the neighbouring powers; and, on this account, the various revolutions it was destined to undergo, are described with great distinctness in the prophetic page.

The predictions which we find first fulfilled, are those of Jeremiah* and Ezekiel;† who foretold, that Nebuchadnezzar should succeed in subduing it as a recompence for the “hard service he had served against Tyre.” We have the testimonies of two heathen historians, Megasthenus and Berosus, who lived about 300 years before Christ, that he did conquer it; and though we are not distinctly informed how long it remained under his power, there is reason to believe that it continued subject to Babylon, until the conquest of that empire by Cyrus, or about forty years, the term specified by Ezekiel.

The prophecy next accomplished, was that of Isaiah,‡ who predicted its subjugation by “a cruel lord and a fierce king;” it was accordingly subdued to Persia by Cambyzes, whose character answered well to the prophetic description, 525 B.C.; and it continued under Persian dominion about two hundred years, with the exception of sixty-four, after its revolt under Amyrtæus.

A third prophecy respecting it was, that “a Saviour, and a Great one,”§ should be sent to deliver its inhabitants from their oppressors; which was fulfilled by the willing-

* Jer. xliii. 10, & Jer. xlvii. 13, &c. † Ezek. xxix.

‡ Isaiah xix. 4. § Isaiah xix. 20.

ness with which, on the conquest of Persia, the Egyptians submitted to Alexander, surnamed the *Great*. His general, Ptolemy Soter, or the *Saviour*, formed it into a new kingdom, 323 B.C.

Egypt continued under its Grecian sovereigns, who were surnamed Lagidæ or Ptolemies, for three hundred years; it was finally reduced to a Roman province after the battle of Actium, 31 B.C.

The three most distinguished sovereigns of the Lagidæ were Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus, who were both great patrons of science and the liberal arts, and Cleopatra; who was remarkable alike for her accomplishments and her crimes.

TYRE.*

TYRE was built by the Sidonians, 1244 B.C. two hundred and forty years before the temple at Jerusalem. It was remarkable for its power, its riches, its haughtiness, and its profanity, and for the different punishments with which God chastised its pride and other vices. As a recompence for insulting over the Jews in their captivity, it was attacked by Nebuchadnezzar, 586 B.C. and after a thirteen years' siege, was taken and destroyed by him according to the prophecy of Ezekiel.† After groaning under Babylonian oppression for seventy years, the Tyrians were restored, as Isaiah‡ had foretold, to the possession

* A city of Phœnicia. † Ezekiel xxvi. ‡ Isaiah xxiii. 17.

of their former privileges, together with the liberty of having a king of their own; and though ancient Tyre was inhabited no more, new Tyre arose to greater power than ever. While in this flourishing condition, it was besieged by Alexander the Great; and after resisting for seven months, was taken and burnt. This blow it never entirely recovered; and the building of Alexandria in Egypt, by depriving it of much of its trade, contributed still more effectually to its ruin. Eighteen years after the siege by Alexander, it was besieged by Antigonus, and after fourteen months, was completely reduced by him under Grecian dominion. From this time it had the misfortune of frequently changing masters, being sometimes in the hands of the Ptolemies, sometimes of the kings of Syria, till at length it fell under the dominion of the Romans.

JUDAH.

THE history of the kingdom of Judah, from the days of David to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, is the most important and interesting in the world. It is obvious to all who have read the book of Chronicles attentively, that, unlike the kingdom of Israel, in which the succession was several times changed, the crown invariably descended from father to son; David was succeeded by Solomon, Solomon by his son Rehoboam, and so on, till the time of Josiah and his sons; so that the regal

line was preserved distinct until the coming of Christ, who was "of the house and lineage of David."

The kingdom of Judah existed three hundred and eighty seven years from the revolt of the Ten Tribes, to the taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, 588 B.C. After a captivity in Babylon for seventy years, the punishment of their idolatry and wickedness, the Jews* were restored to their country by Cyrus, who published an edict in their favour, 536 B.C. Some of them returned under the conduct of Zerubbabel, the grandson of Jehoiachin, on the first publication of Cyrus's decree; but the greater part preferred remaining in the cultivated lands of their heathen conquerors to returning to their own waste and desolate city: the Jewish state was not entirely restored till the publication of the decree of Darius, 518 B.C.

After the death of Ezra and Nehemiah, who were successively appointed by Artaxerxes to rebuild Jerusalem and to restore the Jewish polity, the Jews were generally governed by their high priests, under subjection first to the sovereigns of Persia, and, after the conquest of Persia, to those of Egypt and Syria, until the cruel oppression of Antiochus Epiphanes roused the pious courage of Mattathias to oppose his tyranny: his son Judas Maccabeus carried on the contest for several years, and freed his country from the Syrian yoke: and his descendants, who are called the Maccabees, or Asmonean princes, continued to unite the dignity, both of high priest and

* They were not called *Jews* till after their return from Babylonish captivity.

king in their own persons for more than a hundred years, until Aristobulus and Hyrcanus, not being able to settle their disputes for the sovereignty, invited the interference of the Romans. Pompey, who was then in the East, went to Jerusalem to decide the matter; on which Aristobulus, suspecting that the decision would be against him, prepared for war. Pompey, in consequence, besieged and took Jerusalem; and though he made Hyrcanus nominal king, the sovereignty thenceforward belonged to the Romans. Judah continued in subjection to Rome during a hundred and thirty years, when the Jews having ventured to rebel, Jerusalem was besieged, and finally destroyed by Titus, the son of Vespasian, 70 A.D.

ISRAEL.

THE kingdom of Israel was composed of the Ten Tribes who revolted from Rehoboam, and established themselves as a separate people under Jeroboam, 975 B.C. Idolatry was the ruin of this nation.. Jeroboam, in order to prevent the people from having any communication with those of Judah, set up two calves, the one at Bethel and the other at Dan, as emblems of the Divine presence, to which all his subjects were required to repair for the worship of God, instead of going up to Jerusalem. His successors all followed his profane example, bowing at the shrine of idols, and committing wickedness of every kind, till at length the threatenings of God were

executed on the kingdom by means of the Assyrians. Tiglath-pileser first invaded it, made Samaria tributary, and led many away captive. His son, Shalmaneser, besieged Samaria 721 B.C., took it, and carried most of the remaining inhabitants into captivity; and Esarhaddon completed the destruction of this idolatrous and rebellious nation, taking away the few that remained, and placing heathen tribes in their stead to dwell in their deserted cities. The Israelites were never restored from captivity; according to the prophecy of Isaiah,* their kingdom was absolutely broken, so that from thenceforth they were no more even a people.

The brightest period in the dark history of the kingdom of Israel, was that during which Jehu and his descendants, especially Jeroboam II. sat on the throne. Hoshea was, from circumstances, the least idolatrous of the kings; for, as the Assyrians had taken away the calves that Jeroboam had set up, he permitted his people to go up to Jerusalem and worship the true God.

SYRIA.

WE know little of Syria, except in connection with the neighbouring kingdom of Israel. It was conquered by Tiglath-pileser, whom Abaz had engaged to assist him against Resin and Pekah, 740 B.C.

* Isaiah vii. 8.

FIRST ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.*

THE first Assyrian empire probably began within two hundred years after the flood. Its two chief cities were Babylon, founded by Nimrod, the Belus of profane historians, and Nineveh, which was built by Assur, and which became the capital of the empire.

Ninus and his queen Semiramis, who were perhaps contemporary with Abraham, are said to have raised the first Assyrian kingdom to a high degree of splendour; but from the death of Ninias, the son of Ninus, to the destruction of the empire under Sardanapalus, a period of more than a thousand years, all records of it are lost. The predecessor of Pul is thought, by some historians, to have been the king of Assyria to whom Jonah was sent, and who obtained for his kingdom a reprieve from destruction by fasting and penitence. In the reign of Sardanapalus, two of his generals, Arbaces and Belesis, irritated by his effeminate conduct, conspired against him, and collected a numerous force to dethrone him. He maintained a siege in his capital for three years; at last, finding his affairs desperate, he burnt himself in his palace, with all his treasures, 747 B.C. Thus ended this ancient empire, which had existed more than thirteen hundred years.

On the dissolution of the first Assyrian empire by the death of Sardanapalus, three others arose in its stead:

* It was at first bounded by the Euphrates and Tigris; but its limits were afterwards greatly enlarged by conquest.

the second Assyrian empire, founded by Arbaces, the *Tiglath-pileser* of Scripture, the Babylonian, founded by Belshazzar or Nabonassar, and the Median, which was probably, at first, part of the dominions of Arbaces. The first two of these empires God was pleased to raise up to be instruments for punishing the sins of his people: that of Assyria for the overthrow of the kingdom of Israel, and that of Babylon for the captivity of Judah.

SECOND ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.*

THE second Assyrian empire was the largest and the most powerful of the three which arose out of the ruins of the first empire of Assyria. It distinguished itself most during the reigns of the first four sovereigns, Arbaces † or Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Sennacherib, and Esarhaddon. By their instrumentality, the threatened judgments of God on the idolatrous Israelites were awfully fulfilled.

Esarhaddon was the most politic, the most powerful, and the best of the Assyrian kings. It was he who finally brought the Ten Tribes of Israel to an utter destruction, and who carried Manasseh, king of Judah, captive. Under his successors, the power of the empire gradually declined: it was repeatedly attacked by the Medes, and

* The name of Assyria, generally speaking, is applied to all that territory which lies between Media, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon.

† He is also called Ninus Junior.

though they were for a time repelled, they at length succeeded in effecting its destruction. Under the weak reign of Chynaladanus, Nineveh, its capital, was besieged by Cyaxares in conjunction with Nebuchadnezzar, the son of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, and completely destroyed. With the fall of Nineveh, the second Assyrian empire ended, 612 B.C.

BABYLONIAN EMPIRE.

THE Babylonian empire, which extended only over Babylon, Chaldea, and Arabia, was at first, comparatively, small and unimportant. At the time Mardoc-Empadus, or, as he is called in Scripture, Merodach Baladan, sent ambassadors to king Hezekiah, and the prophecy of Isaiah respecting its future conquest of Jerusalem was uttered, there seemed little probability of its ever being in a capacity for such an undertaking. Indeed, about thirty-three years after that time, Esarhaddon subdued it to Assyria; and for a period of sixty-four years, it remained incorporated with that empire. Under the effeminate and contemptible reign of Chynaladanus, however, it was seized on by Nabopolassar, one of his generals, and a Babylonian by birth, who again established it as a separate kingdom; and on the destruction of Nineveh, 612 B.C., Babylon, its capital, became the sole metropolis of the first great empire of the world. Such it continued during a space of seventy-three years; until, having accomplished the end for which it was

raised up, and suffered to continue, that of chastising the Jews by a seventy years' captivity, it was destroyed by Cyrus, as Isaiah* had prophesied, in the year 538 B. C., after having lasted from its foundation by Nabonassar or Belshazzar, about two hundred and eighty years.

MEDIA.†

MEDIA appears to have been at first a part of the dominions of Arbaces or Tiglath-pileser;‡ for we read that he placed the Israelites whom he carried captive, in cities of the Medes, which seems to prove his right of sovereignty there. It probably shook off its allegiance, as several other provinces did, on the signal defeat of Sennacherib's army before Jerusalem, B.C. 710, when the destroying angel slew 185,000 of them in one night. Dejoces or *Arphasad* was the first king. He enlarged Ecbatana, which he made the capital of his kingdom, and reigned there with great wisdom, honour and prosperity, for fifty-three years. The most interesting events in the history of Media are the wars with Assyria, in which both Dejoces and Phraortes his son fell. Cyax-

* See Isaiah xlv.

† A country bounded on the north by the Caspian, west by Armenia, south by Persia, and east by Parthia and Hyrcania.

‡ Rollin and some other historians suppose that Arbaces and Tiglath-pileser were different persons; the former king of Media, and the latter of Assyria. We have followed the learned Dean Prideaux, who considers them the same.

ares, to be revenged for the death of his father and grandfather, united with the Babylonians against Nineveh, as we have already said, and destroyed it. Media continued a distinct kingdom till the death of Cyaxares, or Darius the Mede, as he is called in Scripture, when it was united to the Persian empire, 536 B.C.

PERSIA.*

THE Persian empire owed the commencement of its greatness to Cyrus, whom the Persians called "the Father," as they did Cambyzes "the Master," and Darius "the Broker of the empire."

The period of its highest power and glory was that which comprehended the reigns of its first five sovereigns; Artaxerxes was especially noted for his equity and moderation, and for the kind interest he took in the welfare of the Jewish people, to which he was probably excited by his queen Esther. After his death the history of Persia presents little besides that of revolts, assassinations, and other crimes; luxury prevailed, and energy declined; and the prowess of Persian armies fell before the superior valour of European troops, till at last the empire was subdued by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C., after it had lasted about 202 years. The most interesting circumstances connected with the history of Persia,

* The Persian empire extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, and from Pontus to the confines of Arabia.

are the liberation of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity, and the wars with Greece, in which Europe first shewed her superiority to Asia.

GREECE. *

GREECE, so singularly illustrious in the annals of mankind, was of small extent, being scarcely half so large as England.

It was divided into several distinct republics, of which the principal in the south, or Peloponnesus, were Sicyon, Corinth, Argos, and Lacedæmon, or Sparta; and on the north, Thessaly, Bœotia, Ætolia, Phocis and Athens. Among these republics Sparta and Athens took the lead; Athens being considered the head of the democratical party, and Sparta of the oligarchical.

Lacedæmon appears to have been the leading state from the time of Lycurgus to the Persian invasion: at the time of the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ from Athens, the Lacedæmonians were by far the first people of Greece.

The vigorous stand, however, which Athens made against the Persians, and the glorious victories which she obtained over them, together with the possession of a navy, the best defence against these invaders, won for her that pre-eminence which Lacedæmon had hitherto

* A country of Europe, bounded on the north by Macedon, on the south by the Mediterranean, on the east by the Ægean, and on the west by the Ionian and Epirus.

held, and she proudly maintained the supremacy in Greece until the Peloponnesian war—that memorable contest between oligarchy and democracy—when the disastrous termination of the siege of Syracuse first reduced her to a level with her rival, and the subsequent defeat at Ægos-potamos, subjected her for a time to the power of Lacedæmon.

Lacedæmon did not long retain her recovered pre-eminence: about thirty years after the Peloponnesian war she submitted to the victorious arms of the Thebans at the battles of Leuctra and Mantinea; and having lost Agesilaus, her brightest ornament and noblest defender, never regained the ascendancy among the Grecian states. She finally joined the Achæan league, and fell with it under the power of the Romans, 145 B.C. Athens soon threw off the authority of Lacedæmon: having gradually repaired her misfortune at Ægos-potamos, she recovered her standing among the states of Greece, and appeared foremost in opposition to the Macedonian interest in the time of Philip and Alexander. Athens, however, as well as Sparta, having lost the power which had made her formidable, was sinking to decay, and after a gradual decline through more than two centuries, she submitted to the victorious arms of the Romans under Sylla, 85 B.C.

The most interesting period in the history of Athens was that which elapsed between the Persian invasion and the termination of the Peloponnesian war: during the six years of tranquillity which succeeded the treaty of the thirty years' truce, 445 B.C., she rose to that per-

fection in the arts which has made her the mistress of the world throughout succeeding ages.

The republic of Lacedæmon was altogether a warlike state, of which, as the Lacedæmonians had no writers among them, we know scarcely anything except in foreign command. In this she distinguished herself most during the fifth and fourth centuries before Christ.

Plutarch mentions it as a popular saying in Greece, that the Lacedæmonians collectively were better men, but the Athenians individually.

With regard to the rest of Greece, we shall notice only the republic of Thebes, which during the time of Epaminondas gained and maintained the ascendancy over the other states, and at the battle of Mantinea, humbled the power of Sparta and Athens; but which, at his death, lost all its glory, and was finally destroyed by Alexander the Great; and the Achæan league, formed 281 B.C., between a few of the smaller states, to vindicate their freedom against the domineering spirit of the greater, and to revive the expiring liberty of their country. For upwards of a hundred years, under the conduct of their prætors, Aratus and Philopœmen, these united states maintained a respectable standing; but after the death of Philopœmen, who is emphatically called "the last of the Greeks," they imprudently offended their allies the Romans, whom they had assisted in the conquest of the Macedonians, and thereby drew on them the weight of Roman vengeance. Corinth, their leading city, was destroyed by Mummius, and the once refined, warlike, and victorious Peloponnesus of Greece, was reduced

to the condition of a province of Rome, under the name of Achaia, 145 B.C.

MACEDON.*

THE kingdom of Macedon was founded by Caranus, 814 B.C. During the first four hundred and fifty years of its existence, it makes little figure in history : some of its early kings were patrons of learning and genius, but its inhabitants were accounted barbarians by the more polished nations of the South. It first emerged from the obscurity in which it had, till that time, been involved, during the reign of Philip the Second. The situation of the rest of Greece favoured his ambitious views, and enabled him to raise the glory of the kingdom to a very high pitch. Under his government, Thessaly and part of Thrace were added to its boundaries, and the rest of Greece, which had sunk into the most abject situation, and entirely lost the spirit of patriotism and military glory for which it had been once distinguished, was reduced, by the event of the battle of Chæronea, to a real subjection to his government; though he wisely suffered it still to remain nominally free.

His son Alexander raised to a still greater height the importance of the Macedonian kingdom. As generalissimo of the Greeks, he carried his victorious arms into

* A country situated between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece.

the East, vanquished imperial Persia with all the nations under her dominion, and on the ruin of the second, established the third great empire of the world.

On the death of Alexander, 324 B.C. the splendour of the Macedonian name was at end. Macedon became, from that time, the theatre of tragical events and of repeated revolutions, till it fell under the power of Rome at the battle of Pydna, 167 B.C.

BITHYNIA * AND THRACE.

WITHIN about twenty years after Alexander's death, his dominions were divided, as Daniel had foretold,† into four parts; of which Seleucus had Syria; Ptolemy, Egypt; Cassander, Macedon; and Lysimachus, Thrace and Bithynia. The latter kingdom, which was composed of several separate provinces, very remote from one another, had not any succession of princes. On the death of Lysimachus it was dismembered, and no longer constituted an entire kingdom. Bithynia then resumed its independence of Grecian authority, and Nicomedes became the sole sovereign. It was finally bequeathed to the Romans by Nicomedes, as a testimonial of his gratitude to them for the assistance they had given him in his wars with Mithridates, and became a Roman province, 74 B.C.

* Bithynia was a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by the Euxine, on the south by Phrygia and Mysia, on the west by the Propontis, and on the east by Paphlagonia.

† See Dan. xi. 4.

PERGAMUS.*

THE kingdom of Pergamus owes its origin to Philæterus, a eunuch, whom Lysimachus, after the battle of Ipsus, had entrusted with the treasure which he had gained in the war. Philæterus made himself master of the treasure, and of the city of Pergamus, where they were deposited, 283 B.C. It continued under his successors for 150 years, and was finally bequeathed to the Romans by Attalus Philomater, 132 B.C.

The fame of Pergamus was literary rather than warlike: it boasted of an immense library of 200,000 volumes, which had been collected by its sovereigns, and which was brought into Egypt by Cleopatra, to enrich that of Alexandria.

PONTUS.†

THE kingdom of Pontus was founded by Darius Hystaspes, and was governed by kings, of whom the first was Artabazes, either one of the seven Persian noblemen who murdered the usurper Smerdis, or one of their descendants. It was in its most flourishing state under Mithridates the Great, who was the first Asiatic enemy

* This kingdom comprehended only one of the smallest provinces of Mysia on the coast of the *Ægean* Sea, against the island of Lesbos.

† A kingdom of Asia Minor, between Colchis, the river Halys, the *Euxine* Sea, and Armenia.

with whom the Romans contended. The three Mithridatic wars make an important figure in the history of Rome during the early part of the first century, B.C. Pontus was finally conquered by Pompey, and became a Roman province, 62 B.C.

CAPPADOCIA.*

UNDER the Persians, Cappadocia existed as two provinces, which were at length united into one kingdom, probably about 360 B.C., and was governed by a long succession of kings named Ariarathes.

The empire of Cappadocia was rich and powerful, but its inhabitants were stigmatized as of a dull and submissive disposition, because, when they were offered their freedom and independence by the Romans, they refused it, and begged of them a king. The Romans appointed Ariobarsanes I., who was succeeded by others bearing the same name. On the death of Archelaus, the last sovereign, it became a Roman province. A.D. 16.

SYRIA.†

SYRIA and Egypt were by far the most powerful and

* A country of Asia Minor, between the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Euxine.

† Syria was a large country of Asia, lying between the Euphrates, the Taurus mountains, the Mediterranean, and Arabia.

important of the four empires into which that of Alexander was divided. The former was established as an empire by Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, B.C. 312, and is known in history under the name of Syria, or Babylon.

The successors of Seleucus were surnamed the *Seleucids*. The most distinguished among them were Antiochus the Great, who having been victorious over the king of Egypt, and conquered the greatest part of Greece, by the advice of Hannibal made war against Italy, and was humbled by the Romans; and Antiochus Epiphanes, a monster of wickedness, who destroyed Jerusalem, and cruelly oppressed the Jews. Antiochus Asiaticus, the last king, was dethroned by Pompey, and Syria became a Roman province, B.C. 65.

The most interesting circumstances connected with the history of Syria, are the persecution and consequent revolt of the Jews, under Antiochus Epiphanes, and the wars with Egypt, which are referred to in the prophecies of Daniel.*

PARTHIA.†

THE Parthian empire was one of the most powerful and considerable of the east. It was founded by Arsaces, who revolted from the Macedonians about 250 B.C., and

* The kingdoms of Syria and Egypt are styled in the prophecies of Daniel, the kingdoms of the North and South. See Daniel xi. 5—29.

† Parthia was bounded on the west by Media, south by Caramania, north by Hyrcania, and east by Aria.

from whom all his successors were called *Arsacida*. Though very feeble in its commencement, it extended itself by degrees over all Asia Minor, and made even the Romans tremble. Never could those conquerors of the world completely subject the Parthians to their yoke; on every attempt they found them "like a wall of brass, that, with impregnable force, resisted the most violent attacks of their power." The Parthian empire continued till the year 226 A. D., when Artaxerxes, a Persian of mean extraction, stirred up his countrymen to shake off the Parthian yoke, to which they had been subjected 275 years, and having overcome and slain Artabanes, established a new Persian empire, to which Parthia became a tributary state.



CARTHAGE.*



CARTHAGE is said to have been founded by Dido, a Tyrian princess, 869 B.C. It came first into notice in history about the time of the Persian invasion, 500 B.C. Darius courted its alliance when he meditated the conquest of Greece, and Xerxes renewed that treaty when he followed out the designs of his father.

The constitution of the Carthaginian government is celebrated by Aristotle as one of the most perfect of antiquity; and that we know little more than its general

* A celebrated city in the north of Africa, near the present site of Tunis.

nature, is, perhaps, a strong proof of its excellency. It was well balanced and firm, and consequently was not subject to those disturbances and revolutions which furnish matter to the historian.

The Carthaginians were devoted to commerce and arms, and with a view perhaps of increasing their facilities for the former, they seem to have directed their warlike efforts chiefly to obtaining possession of Spain and of the rich and commanding island of Sicily : almost all we hear of them, till the commencement of their wars with Rome, are the numerous attempts they made to gain and to preserve possessions in these countries.

At the period of the Punic wars, the city of Carthage was one of the most splendid in the universe ; and had under its dominion three hundred of the smaller cities of Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean sea ; but the battle of Zama was fatal to its greatness. It fell under the all-conquering arm of Rome, and was finally destroyed by Scipio Africanus II., 145 B.C.

SICILY AND SYRACUSE.

SICILY, as well as Carthage, was first distinguished in history about the time of the Persian invasion. Like its mother country, Greece, it was divided into many small republics, of which the chief were Gela, Agrigentum and Syracuse. Syracuse became, after the destruction of Agrigentum, the leading state ; and from the

share it had in the affairs of Greece, of Carthage, and of Rome, as well as from its interesting domestic occurrences, it held an important place among the nations of Europe, until it fell a victim to Roman revenge during the second Punic war, and was taken by Marcellus, 212 B.C.

ROME.*

ROME, the imperial mistress of the world, was originally a small, mean city. The vulgar account of its origin is, that it was founded by Romulus and a troop of shepherds, or banditti, 753 B.C., and peopled by carrying off the wives and daughters of the Sabines.

During the first four centuries of its existence, its history is confined chiefly to domestic events, or to petty wars with neighbouring states. We have at least inferential evidence that it was of little account in the time of Alexander the Great, in the fact that Aristotle, though he wrote largely on the Carthaginian government, and noticed its connection with the Etruscans, does not even mention Rome.† This early part of its history is, how-

* The Roman dominions, in their greatest extent, included the whole of Europe, with the exception of the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, and Russia, all Asia Minor, with Armenia and Syria, the northern part of Africa as far as the Atlas mountains, and the ancient empire of Egypt.

† The authenticity of the early part of Roman history is doubtful for other reasons. It is allowed that, for the first five centuries after the foundation of the city, there were no

ever, interesting, as it exhibits the progressive steps by which that republic was formed, which at length gave laws to the world.

The first foreign enemy with whom the Romans were engaged was Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who came to the aid of the Samnites 274 B.C. Their conquest of him in the battle of Beneventum, paved the way for their future fame. Ten years after that battle they entered on the first Punic war: during which they learned the art of navigation, carried their arms beyond the precincts of Italy, and gained victories both by sea and land. The first Punic war ended 241 B.C., after having lasted twenty-three years. The second Punic war succeeded the first, 218 B.C.: the Carthaginians were at that time the only people capable of contending with Rome, and for several years it seemed doubtful in whose favour the contest for victory would be decided. The Romans were at length victorious; Scipio defeated Hannibal in the decisive battle of Zama, and Carthage was effectually humbled.

After the victory of Zama, the rise of Rome was rapid beyond example. Sicily had already been added to her territories: invited by the Ætolians, the Romans made war on and conquered Macedon. To the conquest of Macedon succeeded the entire destruction of Carthage in the third Punic war, and the defeat of the Achæan league; and the final subjugation of the Grecian states was followed in rapid succession by that of Bithynia, of

historians. The first is Fabius Pictor, who lived during the second Punic war. Livy says, that almost all the ancient records were destroyed when Rome was taken by the Gauls.

Pontus, of Syria, of Jerusalem, and finally of Egypt, with which the last poor remains of Grecian dominion ended, and the conquest of the whole known world was accomplished.

The fourth universal empire commences with the subjugation of Egypt; after that event Augustus assumed the imperial diadem, and by the encouragement which he gave to science and the arts, rendered Rome as distinguished for intellectual greatness as she had before become by the prowess of her armies.

Rome was in the zenith of her power and glory in the peaceful reign of Augustus Cæsar. The luxury and vices of his successors gradually wasted her resources and enervated her powers; and though her five good emperors, Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan and Adrian, and after them the Antonines, whose reigns were called the golden age of Rome, maintained her dignity for a time, she at length gradually sunk to decay, undermined by her own vices rather than demolished by the hands of enemies. In the year 476 the western empire was finally subverted by Odoacer, a bold barbarian, who conquered Italy and took possession of Rome.

METHOD
OF
REDUCING OTHER EPOCHS
TO THAT OF
THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

SINCE the plan of establishing a fixed epoch has been generally adopted, different nations have employed different points of time from which to begin their chronological reckonings.

The Greeks reckoned principally by Olympiads, or cycles of four years; the time which elapsed between each celebration of the Olympic games. These began to be regularly observed 776 B.C.

The Romans dated their year from the founding of their city, 753 B.C.

The Jews, since the year of our Lord 1040, have dated from the creation of the world, 4004 B.C. Before that time, they dated from the taking of Babylon by Seleucus, 312 B.C., which they called the Era of contracts.

Christians have dated from the birth of Christ since

the year 527, when Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, fixed the vulgar era of that event. Before that period, they reckoned first from the foundation of Rome, and afterwards, on account of the persecution by Dioclesian, by the Dioclesian era, A.D. 284.

The Mahometans reckon from the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, which took place A.D. 622.

The Persians reckon from the death of Yessedgird, the last Persian monarch of the Magian religion, A. D. 632.

The Julian period is an imaginary era in chronology, used principally for reckoning the year before Christ. It consists of 7980 years, and is found by multiplying the solar cycle of twenty-eight years by the lunar cycle of nineteen years, and the Roman indiction of fifteen years. This period is supposed to begin seven hundred and ten years before the vulgar epoch of the creation, or 4714 B.C., and is not yet completed. It was invented by Joseph Scaliger, for the purpose of reconciling the various opinions of chronologers, and is called Julian, because its years are of the length which was fixed by Julius Cæsar.

To reduce Olympiads to the year before Christ, subtract one Olympiad from the Olympiads, and one year from the years,* if there be any, then multiply the Olympiads by four, and add in the years; the product will be the year from the commencement of the Olym-

* The necessity of this will appear if we consider that it is always the *current* year of the *current* Olympiad which is mentioned, and that, for reducing it into another era, we must calculate only by the number of Olympiads and years already actually passed.

piads, which subtract from 776, and the remainder will be the answer. Thus: the Peloponnesian war began in the second year of the eighty-seventh Olympiad, in what year before Christ?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 87 : 2 \\
 1 : 1 \\
 \hline
 86 : 1 \\
 4 \\
 \hline
 345
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{from } 776 \\
 \text{take } 345 \\
 \hline
 \text{Ans. } 431 \text{ B.C.} \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

To reduce the year B.C. to Olympiads, the process must be reversed; the given year must be subtracted from 776, the result must be divided by 4, and one added to it for the current Olympiad, and one for the current year. Thus:

Socrates was put to death in the year 400 B.C. In what Olympiad?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 776 \\
 400 \\
 \hline
 4) 376 \\
 \hline
 94 \\
 1 : 1 \\
 \hline
 \text{Ans. Ol. } 95 : 1 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

To reduce the year of Rome to the year before Christ, take one from the date, and subtract the quotient from 753; the remainder will be the answer. Thus:

The first Punic war began in the 490th year of Rome; in what year before Christ?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 753 \\
 490 - 1 = 489 \\
 \hline
 \text{Ans. } 264 \text{ B.C.} \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

The year before Christ may be reduced to the year of Rome in the same way.

To reduce the year B.C. to the Julian period, or the Julian period to the year B.C., take one from 4714, the supposed date of its commencement before Christ, then subtract the given date from 4713; the remainder will be the answer. Thus:

The first captivity of the Jews happened 606 B.C., in what year of the Julian period?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4714 - 1 = 4713 \\
 606 \\
 \hline
 \text{Ans. } 4107 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

To find the year of the Julian period of any date since Christ, the date must be added to 4713. Thus:

The Reformation began in the year 1517, in what year of the Julian period?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4713 \\
 1517 \\
 \hline
 \text{Ans. } 6230 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL EVENTS RECORDED IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD FROM THE CREATION TO THE TENTH CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST.

4004	The Creation.
3317	Methuselah born.
3074	Adam dies.
3017	Enoch is translated.
2949	Noah is born.
2469	God informs Noah of the deluge, and commissions him to warn mankind.
2442	Shem, the second son of Noah born.
2349	Methuselah dies, and the world is destroyed by a flood*.

* Several authors, who have formed calculations on the subject, suppose that upon a moderate computation, the population of the world, at the time of the Flood, amounted to at least *two millions of millions*: a number very far exceeding that of its present inhabitants, which is probably about *eight hundred millions*. See *Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History Connected*, vol. i.

- 2348 The Ark rests upon the top of Mount Ararat.*
- 2247 The dispersion of mankind, consequent on the building of Babel, and the confusion of tongues.
- 2188 The Egyptian empire is supposed to have begun under Misraim, the son of Ham.
- 2047 The first Assyrian empire probably commenced under Nimrod.
- 1998 Noah dies.
- 1996 Abram is born.
- 1987 Semiramis, queen of Assyria, perhaps began to reign.
- 1921 Abram and his family are called from Ur of the Chaldees, to Haran, and from thence, on the death of his father Terah, to Canaan. With this event the *four hundred and thirty years'* sojourning mentioned Exodus xii. 40, 41, begins.
- 1910 Ishmael is born.

* Some writers suppose, with great probability, that mount Ararat was not in Armenia, as is generally said, but that it was some mountain to the north of India. We read that the builders of Babel journeyed from the East to Shinar: if they had come from Armenia, they must have journeyed from the North. Noah, it is evident, did not travel with his ambitious descendants, for he is not once mentioned in connection with them in Moses' history. It is at least a possible conjecture, that he settled near the spot where the ark rested, and that the inhabitants of India and China, with the eastern parts of Asia, are his more immediate descendants. There are many reasons, from the Chinese traditions concerning their first king Fohi, to think that he and Noah were the same person. See *Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History*, vol. i, book 2.

- 1897 God renews his covenant with Abram,* changes his name, with that of Sarai his wife, to Abraham and Sarah, and institutes the rite of circumcision. Sodom and Gomorrah are destroyed by fire and brimstone from heaven.
- 1896 Isaac is born.
- 1891 Isaac is weaned, an event at which his father made a great feast, and from which is probably to be reckoned the *four hundred years'* sojourning, mentioned Gen. xv. 13, during which his descendants were to serve and be afflicted in a land that was not theirs.†
- 1871 Abraham is commanded to sacrifice his son.
- 1859 Sarah, the wife of Abraham, dies.
- 1856 Isaac marries Rebecca, and the kingdom of Argos in Greece, is, perhaps, founded by Inachus.
- 1846 Shem, the second son of Noah, dies in the six hundredth year of his age.
- 1836 Jacob and Esau are born.
- 1825 The shepherd kings abandon Egypt, after having reigned there 259 years.
- 1821 Abraham dies, aged 175 years.
- 1761 Jacob obtains his father's blessing by fraud. He flies into Mesopotamia.
- 1758 Reuben born.

* See Gen. xvii.

† By this supposition the apparent contradiction between Exod. xii. 40, 41, and Gen. xv. 13, is easily reconciled. In the one case the reckoning is made from the call of Abraham, and in the other from the weaning of Isaac, which may be considered his introduction to the Land of Promise.

- 1756 Levi born.
- 1745 Joseph born.
- 1739 Jacob returns into Canaan.
- 1734 Benjamin born.
- 1728 Joseph is sold into Egypt for a slave.
- 1716 Isaac dies in his 180th year, and is buried by his two sons, Esau and Jacob.
- 1715 Joseph is made governor of Egypt.
- 1706 Jacob and his family go down into Egypt.
- 1689 Jacob dies, aged 147 years.
- 1635 Joseph dies in Egypt.
- 1619 Levi, the great-grandfather of Moses and Aaron, dies, aged 137 years.
- 1577 Rameses Miamun begins to reign in Egypt. He persecutes the Israelites.
- 1571 Moses is born.
- About this time, according to Calmet, Job lived.
- 1556 Athens is founded by Cecrops, an Egyptian.
- 1531 Moses, having killed an Egyptian, flees into Midian, where he resided forty years, and where he perhaps wrote the book of Job.*

* On no subject of criticism are learned men less agreed than on the period when Job lived, and on the real author of the book which goes by his name: some fix the date of it six hundred years before the time of Moses. There are good reasons for the supposition that he himself originally composed the history of his life, and that Moses merely transcribed it: making perhaps such occasional alterations as more particularly adapted it for the instruction of the Israelites in the great duty of submission to the will of God.

- 1522 The council of the Amphictyons is instituted.
- 1510 Rameses Miamun, the persecutor of the Israelites, dies, and is succeeded by his son Amenophis.
- 1491 Moses inflicts the ten plagues on Amenophis* and his kingdom, and leads the Israelites from Egypt.†
- The law is delivered to the Israelites on Mount Sinai,‡ six weeks after their departure from Egypt.
- 1451 Moses, having written the Pentateuch,§ dies in the land of Moab.
- Joshua leads the Israelites through Jordan into the land of Promise.
- Jericho is taken.
- The war of the five kings against Gibeon. The sun and moon stand still at Joshua's command.

* He is called *Pharaoh* in scripture: Pharaoh was the common appellative of all the Egyptian kings.

† With the departure from Egypt the 430 years of bondage, during which they were to serve and be afflicted in a land that was not theirs, ends.

‡ The feast of Pentecost, one of the three great Jewish festivals, was the anniversary celebration of this event. It was kept on the fiftieth day after the first day of unleavened bread.

§ It may be a matter of curiosity to trace the succession of individuals by whom it is possible that the tradition of the creation was transmitted from Adam to Moses. It will be seen by inspecting the chronological table, that Methusaleh must have been contemporary both with Adam and with Shem; that Shem was contemporary with Isaac; Isaac with Levi, and Levi, in all probability, with his grandson Amram, the father of Moses, so that the history of the origin of the world may have been conveyed through the medium of not more than seven persons from the father of our race to the great historian and law-giver of the Jews.

- 1444 The ark and tabernacle are fixed at Shiloh.*
 — Joshua finishes the division of the country.
- 1443 Joshua dies, aged 110 years. After his death the people of Israel are repeatedly suffered to fall into slavery under their enemies for their various rebellions against God.
- 1413 *First* servitude of the eastern Israelites under Cushan-rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia.
- 1405 Othniel, son-in-law of Caleb, delivers them, and judges the people forty years.†
 — About this time Minos, king of Crete, the most

* The ark and tabernacle accompanied the Israelites in all their marches till they arrived at Canaan; they were then set up first at Gilgal. After remaining there about seven years, Joshua removed them to Shiloh, where they continued 328 years, until the ark was carried into battle by the impious sons of Eli, and captured by the Philistines. After that capture the ark was never restored to Shiloh, and some think it was then for ever separated from the tabernacle. On its being sent back by the Philistines, it was deposited at Kirjath-jearim, where it remained seventy years, until it was brought to Jerusalem by David.

† On the death of Joshua, the government of Israel was committed to certain supreme magistrates called *Judges*, whose authority was not inferior to that which was afterwards exercised by the kings; their dignity was for life, but their office was not hereditary, nor was their succession constant; there were intervals of several years, during which the Israelites groaned under the tyranny of their oppressors and had no governors. After such periods of anarchy and slavery, judges were generally raised up to deliver them; whose dominions did not always extend over the whole land, but frequently over that district only which they had delivered. Thus Jephthah did not exercise authority on the western, nor Barak on the eastern side of Jordan.

- ancient of pagan lawgivers, is supposed to have flourished.
- 1356 The Eleusinian mysteries introduced at Athens by Eumolpus.
- 1343 *Second servitude of the eastern Israelites under Eglon, king of Moab, and his allies.*
- 1326 The Isthmian games first instituted.
- 1325 Ehud, a Benjaminite, stabs Eglon, and releases his people from Moabitish slavery.
- 1305 *Third servitude of the Israelites under the Philistines. Shamgar delivers them.*
- *Fourth servitude of the northern Israelites under Jabin, king of Hazor.*
- The history of Ruth the Moabitess, the great-grandmother of David, probably belongs to this period.
- 1285 Deborah and Barak deliver Israel from Jabin, whose captain Sisera is slain by Jael. Deborah judges Israel twenty years.
- 1263 The Argonautic expedition, to fetch the golden fleece.*
- 1252 *Fifth servitude of the eastern and northern*

* This expedition of Jason and the other Argonauts to Colchis, was probably the first mercantile expedition undertaken in Greece. The story of the golden fleece is explained by the information we obtain from Strabo and Arrian, who tell us, that it was the practice of the Colchians to collect gold on Mount Caucasus, by extending fleeces across the beds of the torrents: as the water passed, the metallic particles remained entangled in the wool. It was probably to obtain some of these fleeces that the expedition was undertaken.

- Israelites under the Midianites.
- Tyre built by the Sidonians.
- 1245 Gideon delivers Israel and governs the people nine years.
- 1236 Gideon being dead, his son Abimelech kills seventy of his brothers, and, seizing on the government which his father had refused, is made king of Shechem.
- 1232 Abimelech being slain, Tola judges Israel for twenty three years.
- 1210 Jair judges Israel, chiefly beyond Jordan, for twenty two years.
- 1206 Sixth servitude of the Israelites under the Philistines and Ammonites.
- 1188 Jephthah, on the death of Jair, is chosen judge, and delivers the Israelites beyond Jordan.
- 1184 Troy is taken by the Greeks after a ten years' siege.
- 1182 Ibzan succeeds Jephthah, and judges Israel seven years.
- 1175 Elon succeeds Ibzan as judge of Israel.
- 1165 Abdon succeeds Elon.
- 1157 Eli* the high priest, on the death of Abdon, judges Israel.
- Seventh servitude under the Philistines forty years.

* In him the pontifical dignity was translated from the family of Eleazar, the elder son of Aaron, to that of Ithamar, the younger. The high-priesthood continued in his family till Abiathar, the last of his descendants, was deposed by Solomon; when the family of Eleazar was restored in the person of Zadok.

- 1155 Samuel and Samson are born.
- 1124 Migration of the Æolian colonies from Greece to Asia Minor.
- 1117 Samson, who had defended Israel twenty years, kills himself, with a great number of the Philistines, under the ruins of Dagon's temple.
- 1116 Battle between the Philistines and Israelites, in which the ark is taken by the Philistines. Eli dies.
- Samuel is acknowledged chief and judge of Israel for thirty nine or forty years.
- 1104 The Heraclidæ recover possession of the Peloponnesus, and seize Sparta, where the two brothers, Eurysthenes and Procles, reign together.
- 1096 The Israelites, tired of the government of Samuel's family, demand a king.
- 1095 Saul is appointed first king of Israel.
- 1085 David is born.
- 1070 Codrus, king of Athens, having fallen a victim to his country's safety in a war with the Peloponnesians, the Athenians abolish the regal dignity and declare Jupiter sole king of Athens.
- Medon, the son of Codrus, is appointed, out of gratitude to his father, first Archon.
- 1063 David is anointed king by Samuel.
- 1062 David kills Goliath.
- 1059 Samuel dies.
- 1048 David sole king of Israel.
- 1014 Solomon succeeds his father at the age of nineteen.
- 1012 He lays the foundation of the temple.

- 1004 | Solomon's temple, which had been seven years and a half in building, is dedicated. This appears to have been the brightest and most flourishing period in the history of the Israelites.

THE TENTH CENTURY B.C.

- Sesostris* or Shishak, king of Egypt.
- 978 | Jeroboam having rebelled against Solomon, flees into Egypt to Shishak.
- 975 | Solomon leaves the crown to his son Rehoboam.
- 975 | In consequence of Rehoboam's arbitrary conduct, ten of the tribes revolt from his government, and form themselves into a separate kingdom under Jeroboam. The nation of the Hebrews is from this time divided into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
- | Rezon king of Syria.
- 974 | Jeroboam, now become king of Israel, sets up two golden calves, the one at Bethel, and the other

* Historians are not agreed as to the time when the famous Sesostris lived. Some suppose him to have been the son of Amenophis, who was drowned in the Red Sea, and to have succeeded his father on that event: but there seem to be stronger reasons for believing him to have been the same as *Shishak*, of whom we read in the 1st book of Kings. See *Stuckford's Connection*, vol. 2.

at Dan, as symbols of the divine presence, at which he requires his people to worship, instead of going up to Jerusalem.

A prophet appears at Jeroboam's altar, and foretels that it should be destroyed by a future king of Judah, named Josiah.

972 Rehoboam also declines from the pure worship of God, and he and his people offer up sacrifices upon high hills and in groves, after the manner of the heathen nations, instead of sacrificing, as God had commanded, at* Jerusalem alone.

971 Shishak, king of Egypt, plunders the temple at Jerusalem of all the golden shields and other precious things with which Solomon had enriched it.†

958 Abijam succeeds his father Rehoboam, as king of Judah.

955 Asa succeeds his father Abijam.

954 Nadab succeeds his father Jeroboam, as king of Israel.

* See Deut. xii. The Israelites were expressly forbidden to *sacrifice* any where but in the place which God should choose to put his name there; first at Gilgal, afterwards at Shiloh, and finally at Jerusalem. All the kings of Judah, however, as well as those of Israel, seem to have been guilty of an infringement of this prohibition; for, till the reign of Josiah, we find this reservation in the characters even of the best of them, "Howbeit the high places were not taken away." Good Josiah at length utterly cleared the land of the high places and groves, and purified it from idolatry.

† 2 Chron. xii.

- 950 Baasha, the son of Abijah, kills Nadab, and reigns in his stead.
- 941 Zerah, king of Ethiopia and Egypt, makes war upon Asa; his army is struck with terror, and irrecoverably defeated.*
- 940 Baasha, having made a league with Benhadad, king of Damascus, attempts to build Ramah, to prevent the Israelites from going up to Jerusalem.
- Asa bribes Benhadad to break the league with Baasha, and to assist him in hindering the building of Ramah.†
- 930 Elah succeeds his father Baasha on the throne of Israel.
- 929 Zimri murders Elah and destroys the whole race of Baasha.
- Zimri, after a reign of only seven days, being pursued by Omri, burns himself in his palace.
- Omri is king of Israel.
- 924 Omri builds Samaria.
- 918 Ahab, the son of Omri, succeeds to the throne of Israel, and marries Jezebel, the daughter of Ethbaal or Ithobal, king of Tyre, who leads him to the vilest idolatries.
- 918 The prophet Elijah makes his first appearance in the kingdom of Israel.
- 914 Jehoshaphat, the son of Asa, succeeds to the throne of Judah.
- 901 Samaria is besieged by Benhadad.

* 2 Chron. xiv. 9, &c. † 2 Chron. xvi.

THE NINTH CENTURY B.C.

- 897 Expedition of Jehoshaphat and Ahab against Ramoth-gilead, in which the latter is slain.
- Ahaziah succeeds his father Ahab.
- 896 Jehoshaphat equips a fleet for Ophir, which is destroyed by a tempest.
- Jehoshaphat obtains a miraculous victory over the Ammonites and Moabites.
- 895 Jehoram, Ahaziah's brother, succeeds him in the kingdom of Israel.
- 894 Money was first coined of gold and silver at Argos, by Phidon, the most powerful Grecian prince of his time, probably about this period.
- 894 Lycurgus abdicates his government at Lacedæmon, and begins a ten years' travel to observe the laws and customs of other nations.
- 889 Jehoram succeeds his father Jehoshaphat. He marries Athalia, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel.
- 889 Elijah is translated to heaven. He is succeeded by Elisha.
- Homer is supposed to have flourished about this time.
- 888 Jehoram, at the instigation of his wife Athaliah, introduces the worship of Baal into Judah.
- The Philistines and Arabians plunder Jerusalem.

885 Jehoram, king of Judah, dies a miserable death, and is succeeded by his equally profane son Ahaziah.

885 Benhadad besieges Samaria, and reduces it to the greatest distress by famine.*

884 Jehu, having been anointed king of Israel, marches to Jezreel, where he slays Jehoram, king of Israel, and Ahaziah, king of Judah, together with Jezebel, the queen mother, seventy sons of Ahab, and forty-two princes of Judah.

— Jehu destroys the temple and the priests of Baal, and for his zeal, is promised a continuance of his family on the throne to the fourth generation.

884 Athaliah, the mother of Ahaziah, on the death of her son, kills all the royal family of Judah, and usurps the kingdom for six years.

— Joash, then but a year old, is secretly preserved in the temple by his aunt, the wife of Jehoiada the high priest.

884 Lycurgus publishes his code of laws in Sparta.

878 Joash is restored to the throne of Judah by his uncle Jehoiada: his grandmother Athaliah is put to death, and her idolatry is abolished.

* The prophecy of Moses, Levit. xxvi. 29. Of the effects that would follow the idolatry and disobedience of the Israelites, "Ye shall eat the flesh of your sons, and the flesh of your daughters shall ye eat," was literally fulfilled in this siege, and in two that succeeded it, viz. that of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and that of the same city by Titus. See *Newton on Prophecies*, vol. i. p. 93.

- 869 Carthage is founded by Dido.*
- 836 Jehoahaz succeeds his father Jehu in Israel. During his reign his kingdom is greatly oppressed by the Syrians under Hazael.
- 840 Jehoiada, the high priest, dies, and Joash, king of Judah, relapses into idolatry.
- 839 Joash succeeds his father Jehoahaz on the throne of Israel.
- Amasiah succeeds his father Joash on the throne of Judah.
- 836 Benhadad II. king of Syria.
- 825 Jeroboam II. king of Israel, succeeds his father Joash. The prophets Jonah, Hosea, and Amos, flourish in Israel during his reign. He restores the pristine grandeur of the Israelitish kingdom.
- 814 The kingdom of Macedon founded by Caranus.
- 810 Uzziah "the mighty," succeeds his father Amasiah, as king of Judah. In his reign the prophets Isaiah and Amos prophesied in Judah.
- 806 Jonah preaches repentance to the Ninevites.

* She was the great-granddaughter of Ethbaal or Ithobal, the father of Jezebel.

THE EIGHTH CENTURY B.C.

- 784 Jeroboam II. king of Israel, dies; an interregnum of eleven years probably succeeded.*

* The chronology of this reign is very much perplexed.

- 776** Corœbus conquers at Olympia, in the 28th Olympiad from the institution of Iphitus. This is vulgarly called the first Olympiad.
- 772** Zechariah, the son of Jeroboam II. and the fourth in descent from Jehu, ascends the throne of Israel¹ and reigns six months, at the end of which time he is murdered by Shallum, who seizes on the crown. Menahem kills Shallum and reigns.
- 771** Pul, the king of Assyria, invades Israel and makes Menahem tributary.
- 761** Pekahiah, the son of Menahem, succeeds him.
- 760** The Ephori instituted at Lacedæmon.
- 759** Pekah, having assassinated Pekahiah king of Israel, reigns in his stead.
- 758** Jotham succeeds his father Uzziah on the throne of Judah.
- 758** The decennial archons begin at Athens, of whom Chærops is the first.
- Isaiah and Hosea continue to prophecy.
- 753** Rome is said to have been founded* by Romulus.
- 750** Arbaces, governor of Media, and Belesis, governor of Babylon, besiege Sardanapalus king of Assyria in Nineveh.
- 747** Sardanapalus† burns himself with his treasures,

* According to the computation of Varro. Fabius Pictor places its foundation 748 B.C.

† Historians vary greatly in opinion respecting the real date of Sardanapalus's reign: some suppose him to have died in the year 820 B.C.; others even 80 years earlier. Dean Prideaux and Rollin fix the year 747 B.C. as the most probable time of that event, while the authors of the Universal History consider it not unlikely that he was the same as Chynaladan, and that he perished 626 B.C. On this, and every other doubtful

in his palace. With him the first Assyrian empire ends. The three monarchies of Assyria the second, Media and Babylon spring out of its ruins.

- 747 Belesis, otherwise *Baladan* or *Nabonassar*, founds the Babylonian empire, which at first is of small extent.

— This event is the famous epoch of Nabonassar.

- 747 Arbaces, called also *Ninus junior* and *Tiglath-pileser*, founds the second Assyrian empire.

- 743 Pekah king of Israel and Resin king of Syria invade Judah.

- 743 First war between the Messenians and Lacedæmonians. It lasted twenty years.

- 742 Ahaz succeeds his father Jotham on the throne of Judah. His reign is wicked, idolatrous, and unsuccessful. Resin and Pekah continue their hostilities.

- 740 The Idumeans and Philistines also invade Judah.

— Ahaz invites Tiglath-pileser to his assistance, and promises to pay him tribute.

- 740 Tiglath-pileser seizes on Damascus, defeats and slays Resin, and enters the land of Israel, where he takes many captives, whom he places in cities of Media.*

- 739 Hoshea slays Pekah and endeavours to usurp the kingdom of Israel, but is not established on the throne till nearly nine years afterwards. He ap-

point connected with either the Assyrian or Persian history, the preference has been given, in the above tables, to the opinion of the learned dean.

* This was the first captivity of Israel. One of the golden calves which Jeroboam had set up, that at Dan, was among the treasures which Tiglath-pileser carried away at this time.

pears to have been the most peaceable, and, with regard to religion, the best king of Israel.

735 Candaules, king of Lydia.

732 Syracuse built by a Corinthian colony.

728 Shalmaneser, or *Salmon* succeeds Tiglath-pileser on the throne of Assyria. He invades Palestine and makes Samaria tributary.*

727 Hezekiah succeeds his father Ahaz.

725 Sabacus or *So* is made king of Egypt.

Hoshea makes an alliance with *So* king of Egypt, and endeavours to shake off the authority of Shalmaneser.

724 Ithome taken by the Lacedæmonians. The end of the first Messenian war. Aristodemus, king of Messenia, kills himself.

Shalmaneser besieges Samaria.

721 Shalmaneser takes Samaria after a three years' siege, and carries beyond the Euphrates most of the remaining Israelites. This event put an end to the kingdom of Israel.

The first eclipse of the moon on record took place in this year.

Mardoc Empadus, or Merodac Baladan, ascends the throne of Babylon.

He makes war on Tyre.

719 Sevechus or *Sethon*, the son of *So*, succeeds him in Egypt.

718 Gyges, king of Lydia.

* In this expedition, Shalmaneser carried away, among other spoils, the remaining golden calf, which Jeroboam had set up at Bethel.

- 715 Numa, the second king of Rome.
- 714 Sennacherib succeeds his father Shalmaneser as king of Assyria.
- Hezekiah revolts from him, and refuses the tribute which his impious father had agreed to pay.
- 713 Sennacherib invades Hezekiah, and takes several cities of Judah. In the same year probably occurred Hezekiah's sickness and miraculous cure.
- Sennacherib sends Rab-shakeh to Jerusalem and marches himself against Tirhakah, king of Cush, or Arabia, who had given assistance to Judah and Egypt against him.
- 712 Probably about this time Merodach-Baladan, king of Babylon, sends ambassadors to Hezekiah, to congratulate him on the recovery of his health, and to enquire into the prodigy on that occasion.
- Micah, Nahum and Isaiah prophecy.
- 710 Sennacherib, on his return from Egypt, invades Judah. He loses all his army before Jerusalem, an angel of the Lord having destroyed 185,000 of them in one night.
- After this he retires to Nineveh, where he is soon after killed by his own sons.
- 709 In consequence probably of Sennacherib's defeat at Jerusalem, Media revolts from Assyria, and becomes a separate kingdom under Dejoces.
- 706 Esarhaddon, Sennacherib's third son, succeeds him.
- 705 Tirhakah succeeds Seveehus in the kingdom of Egypt.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY B.C.

- 698 Manasseh succeeds his father Hezekiah.
- 685 Second war between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians.
- 685 After the death of Tirhakah, the last Ethiopian king of Egypt, and an interregnum of two years, twelve nobles seize the kingdom.
- 684 The office of archon at Athens, which before had been decennial, becomes annual.
- 682 The Lacedæmonians, having been beaten by the Messenians, consult an oracle about the war, by whom they are directed to seek an Athenian general.
-
- The Athenians, on application, send them Tyræus, a deformed schoolmaster, who does wonders for them.
- 681 Esarhaddon becomes master of Babylon and unites it with Assyria.
- 677 Esarhaddon invades Palestine, takes the remaining Israelites captive, and plants a colony of foreigners in Samaria.* He carries Manasseh prisoner to Babylon.

* Thus were the ten tribes brought to utter destruction, and they were never afterwards restored; according to the prophecy of Isaiah, vii. 8, that "within

676 Samaria is infested with lions, which leads Esarhaddon to unite the worship of the true God with that of the heathen tribes.*

— Manasseh is restored, and, become the better for his sufferings, effects a great reformation in his government.

673 Esarhaddon subdues Egypt and Ethiopia, and holds them in subjection three years.

672 Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.

671 Ira is taken by the Lacedæmonians, after a siege of eleven years. The end of the second Messenian war.

670 Psammetichus, one of the twelve governors, seizes on the whole kingdom of Egypt. From this time the Egyptian history is ascertained.

668 Saosduchinus, or Nabuchodonosor I., succeeds Esarhaddon as king of Assyria and Babylon.

667 Combat between the Horatii and the Curiatii.

665 Alba destroyed.

657 Nabuchodonosor defeats and kills Dejoces, king of Media, in the plains of Ragau, and levels Ecbatana with the ground.

— Phraortes succeeds his father Dejoces as king of Media. He reigns twenty-two years, and makes

three-score and five years (from the time when the prophecy was uttered) Ephraim should be absolutely broken, so as to be from thenceforth no more even a people.

* This idolatrous worship continued till the building of the temple of Samaria by Sanballat the Horonite, 408 B.C.

- himself master of all Upper Asia from Mount Taurus to the river Halys.
- 648 Saracus, or Chynaladanus, succeeds Nabuchodonosor I., as king of Babylon and Assyria.
- 646 Ancus Martius king of Rome.
- 644 Amon succeeds his father Manasseh.
- 641 Amon is assassinated, and succeeded by his son Josiah, who proves the best of all the kings of Judah.
- Zephaniah prophesies at the beginning of his reign.
- 635 Phraortes, king of Media, perishes at the siege of Nineveh.
- Cyaxares succeeds his father Phraortes, and recovers all the territories which the Assyrians had taken from his father and grandfather.
- 634 He besieges Nineveh.
- 634 The Scythians invade Media, and take possession of all Upper Asia, which they retain for twenty-eight years. Cyaxares is consequently obliged to abandon the siege of Nineveh.
- 633 Josiah endeavours to reform abuses.
- 628 Jeremiah begins to prophesy.
- 626 Nabopolassar, a Babylonian by birth, wrests Babylon from the impotent hands of Chynaladanus.
- 624 The Book of the Law, which had probably been secreted from the infidel madness of Manasseh by some pious priest, is found by Hilkiah as he is repairing the Temple. Josiah reads it to the people, and observes a solemn passover.
- 624 Draco is chosen archon of Athens. He publishes his code of laws.

- 616 Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome.
- Necao, the *Pharaoh Necho* of Scripture, succeeds his father Psammitichus on the throne of Egypt.
- 612 Nabopolassar joins Astyages the Mede, and destroys Nineveh. Babylon thence becomes the sole seat of empire.
- 610 Nabopolassar associates his son Nebuchadnezzar with him in the government.
- 610 Josiah, opposing the march of Necao through his country, as he is going on his expedition against the king of Babylon, is mortally wounded at Megiddo.*
- Jehoahaz is placed on the throne by the people in his father's stead; but Necao, on his return three months after, deposes him, and places his brother Jehoiakim on the throne.
- 608 Nebuchadnezzar defeats Necao at Carchemish, and deprives him of all his conquests in Syria and Judea.
- 606 The Scythians are expelled from Asia Minor by the Medes.
- 606 Nebuchadnezzar besieges and takes Jerusalem, obliges the inhabitants to pay a heavy tribute, and carries Daniel and his companions captive to Babylon.†

* The Lamentations of Jeremiah were composed on this mournful occasion.

† This was the *first* captivity of Judah, from which the seventy years, foretold by *Jeremiah*, properly begin. They end with the edict of Cyrus, 536 B.C.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY B.C. 57

- 605 Nebuchadnezzar succeeds his father Nabopolassar.
- 603 By the order of Necho, some Phœnicians sail down the Red Sea, round Africa, and return by the Mediterranean.
- 603 Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream.
-
- Jehoiakim rebels against Nebuchadnezzar, who soon after sends an army against him, and puts him to death.
-
- The celebrated Sappho flourishes.
- 601 The famed battle between the Medes and Lydians, who are separated by a total eclipse of the sun, said to have been predicted by Thales.

THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C.

- 599 Cyrus is born.
- 598 Jehoiachin, or *Coniah*, king of Judah.
- 598 Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jehoiachin in Jerusalem, after he had reigned three months and ten days. He is carried captive to Babylon with part of the people, among whom are Mordecai and Ezekiel.*
-
- Zedekiah, uncle to Jehoiachin, succeeds him.

* This event is therefore the era from which Ezekiel reckons in all his prophecies.

- 594 Ezekiel prophesies in Babylon.
- Apries, or *Pharaoh Hophra*, king of Egypt.
- Solon, the wise law-giver, is archon at Athens.
- 590 Zedekiah, deceived by his false prophets, unites with Pharaoh Hophra, and rebels against Nebuchadnezzar, who consequently comes up against him, and lays close siege to Jerusalem.
- 588 Jerusalem is again taken by Nebuzaradan, Nebuchadnezzar's captain; the city and temple are plundered and burnt, and Zedekiah, with the remaining Jews of Jerusalem and Judea, are carried captive to Babylon.
- July 27 — Gedaliah, a Jewish nobleman, is left governor over the wretched remains of the people of Judah, and the prophet Jeremiah is put under his protection.
- Gedaliah is killed by Ishmael, one of the Jewish princes, on which the remaining Jews flee into Egypt, and oblige Jeremiah to accompany them, where he soon after dies.
- 585 Nebuchadnezzar besieges Tyre.
- 578 Servius Tullius king of Rome.
- 574 Unfortunate expedition of Apries into Lybia.
- 573 Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre, and ravages Egypt.
- 571 Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum.
- Nebuchadnezzar appoints Amasis king of Egypt, and returns to Babylon.
- 570 Pharaoh Hophra is slain by Amasis.
- 569 Nebuchadnezzar is struck with madness as a punishment for his pride.

- 563 Nebuchadnezzar survives the restoration of his senses but a short time. He is succeeded by his son Evil-Merodach.
- 561 Jeboiachin is released and advanced after a thirty-seven years' imprisonment.
- Cyaxares II. succeeds his father Astyages.
- Solon visits the court of Cræsus.
- 560 Evil-Merodach is murdered, and succeeded by Neriglissar, his sister's husband.
- Pisistratus usurps the government of Athens.
- 556 Neriglissar is slain in a battle with the Medes and Persians under Cyrus. Laboroso-archod succeeds him, and is put to death.
- 555 Nabonadius, called also *Libynit* and *Belshazzar* succeeds to the throne of Babylon.
- 548 Battle of Thymbraea, in which Cyrus defeats Cræsus * and the allied armies of the Babylonians, Egyptians, Grecians, &c., which fought under him. This victory terminates the kingdom of Lydia, which becomes, from this time, a province of Persia.
- 538 Babylon is taken by Cyrus, and an end is thus put to that proud empire, after it had existed from its foundation by Nabonassar 209 years.
- 536 Cyrus becomes, by the death of his uncle Cyaxares, or *Darius* the Mede, sole sovereign of Media and Persia.

* The court of Cræsus was the resort of learned men from all countries. The seven sages of Greece were entertained there.

- 536 He publishes his edict for the restoration of the Jews, with which event the seventy years of captivity, predicted by Jeremiah, terminate.
- 535 Some of the Jews* return to Jerusalem under the conduct of Jeshua the high priest, and Zerubabel, the grandson of Jehoiachin, who is made, by commission from Cyrus, *Tirshatha*, or governor of the land. They begin to rebuild the city and Temple.
- 534 The Samaritans obstruct them in it.
 — Tarquinius Superbus, king of Rome.
- 529 Cambyses succeeds his father Cyrus.
 — Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, dies, and is succeeded by his two sons Hippias and Hipparchus.
- 525 Cambyses conquers Psaminitus king of Egypt, who had lately succeeded his father Amaais, and subdues the whole kingdom to Persia.
- 524 He makes an unsuccessful expedition against the Ethiopians.
 — He orders his own brother Smerdis to be put to death, on suspicion of his aspiring to the crown.

* It is a common saying among the Jews, that it was only the *bran*, that is, the meanest and most worthless of the people, that returned to Jerusalem at the end of the captivity, and that all the *fine flour* remained behind in Babylon. It is certain that a great many never returned at all to the Land of Promise. The number of the Jews in Chaldea, Assyria, and Persia, was thought always to exceed the number of those in Palestine, even in the times when that country was best inhabited by them.—See *Prideaux's Connect.* V. i., B.C. 536.

- 522 Cambyes dies at Ecbatana of a wound he accidentally received from his own sword.
- Smerdis, one of the Magi, pretends to be Smerdis the brother of Cambyes, and usurps the throne for eight months.
- 521 Seven Persian noblemen conspire against Smerdis, and put him to death. Darius, one of them, is elected king.
- 520 The rebuilding of the temple is resumed by the Jews.
- 519 They are again hindered by the Samaritans.
- Haggai and Zechariah prophesy about this time.
- 518 The decree of Darius for the rebuilding the city and temple of Jerusalem is published.*
- 517 Babylon revolts from Darius, and is closely besieged by the Persian armies.
- 516 Babylon is taken, after a siege of twenty months, by a stratagem of Zopyrus.
- 516 The second temple is finished, and dedicated by Zerubbabel and Jeshua.†

* On the publication of this decree, and the care that was taken to have it put fully into execution, the Jewish state was thoroughly restored. Exactly seventy years had elapsed since the burning of the temple and city by Nebuchadnezzar. Some, therefore, assign this as the date of the termination of the seventy years' captivity.

† It is worthy of remark that the punishment of Babylon kept pace with the restoration of Judah and Jerusalem, according to the prophecy of Jeremiah. chap. xxv. 12, that *when the seventy years' captivity should be accomplished, God would punish the king of Babylon and that nation for their iniquity, and would make the land of the Chaldeans a perpetual desolation.* This punishment

- 513 Darius makes an unsuccessful expedition against the Scythians.
- 512 Hipparchus, the brother of Hippias, and son of Pisistratus, is murdered by Harmodius and Aristogiton, on which Hippias degenerates into a cruel tyrant.
- 510 Hippias is banished from Athens, and the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ is ended. He finally takes refuge in Persia.
- 510 The Tarquins are expelled from Rome.
- 508 The first alliance between the Romans and Carthaginians.
- 506 Darius penetrates into India, and reduces all that great country to subjection.
- 503 Tyre, having endured the threatened punishment of a seventy years' desolation, is restored.
- The Persians besiege Naxos unsuccessfully.
- 502 Aristagoras, governor of Miletus, revolts from Darius, and brings the Ionians into his measures.
- 500 The Athenians, to resent the reception which the Persians had given to Hippias, send twenty ships to assist the Ionians in their revolt.*
- Sardis is burnt by the Athenians.†

began on the taking of the city by Cyrus, when the king was slain; and it was gradually completed after its second capture by Darius.

* This may be considered the beginning of the disastrous wars between Persia and Greece.

† This was the ostensible cause of the resentment of Darius against the Greeks.

THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

- 498 The dictatorship is created at Rome. Lartius is appointed the first dictator.
- 497 The Samians seize on Zancle, in Sicily.
- 493 Secession of the Roman people to Mons Sacer.
 — The port of the Piræus built at Athens.
 — The Persians besiege and take Miletus, and reduce the rest of the Asiatic Grecian states under their dominion.
- 492 Mardonius is sent with the first Persian armament against Greece, to resent the burning of Sardis. He proceeds no further than Macedonia.
- 491 Heralds arrive from Persia to demand of every Greek city an acknowledgment of subjection to Darius, by presenting them with earth and water.
 — Damaratus, king of Sparta, is banished. Leotychides succeeds him.
- 490 Second Persian armament against Greece, under Datis and Artaphernes. Mardonius is recalled.
- Oct. 6. The Persians, guided by the exile Hippias, disembark near Marathon, where they fight their first battle with the Greeks. They are defeated by the Athenians, under Miltiades, and Hippias is killed in the battle.

- 490** Tribunes of the people are first created at Rome.*
- 489** Miltiades, impeached by the Alcmaeonid faction at Athens for his ill success at Paros, is fined fifty talents, the whole charge of the expedition. He dies.
- 487** The Egyptians revolt from Darius.
- 485** Darius dies just as he is prepared to enter on his expeditions against Greece and Egypt. His son Xerxes succeeds him.
- 485** Coriolanus is banished from Rome, for inconsiderately proposing the abolition of the tribuna'e.
- 484** Gelon is appointed king of Syracuse; he reigns for eighteen years with great applause.
- 483** Aristides is banished from Athens by the ostracism.
- 483** Quæstors are instituted at Rome.
- 481** Xerxes assembles his forces at Sardis for the invasion of Greece.
- Aristides is recalled from banishment.
- 480** Himera is besieged by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar. He is completely defeated by Gelon.
- 480** Xerxes invades Greece, and is opposed and defeated at Thermopylæ by three hundred Spartans, under Leonidas.
- Aug. 5.**
- Oct. 20** Battle of Salamis; in which the Greek fleet, under Eurybiades and Themistocles, totally defeat that of the Persians.

* This was the first step towards the diminution of the extensive power originally enjoyed by the senate.

Dec. 4. Xerxes reaches the Hellespont on his return into Asia.

479 Xerxes' army, under Mardonius, is defeated at
Sept 22 Platæa by Pausanias* and Aristides, on the same day that his fleet is beaten at Mycale by Leontichides and Xantippus.

— Hieron, brother of Gelon, succeeds him as tyrant of Syracuse. †

— The Persian armament return home from Greece.

[Here Herodotus's history ends.]

478 Xerxes destroys the temple of Belus at Babylon.

477 Athens having been destroyed by the Persians, is rebuilt and fortified by Themistocles, which excites the jealousy of the Lacedæmonians.

477 The three hundred Fabii killed by the Veientes.

476 A great eruption of Mount Ætna.

471 Themistocles is banished by the ostracism. Aristides takes the lead in the Athenian administration. ‡

471 Volero, a tribune, obtains a law for the election of magistrates in the Comitia held by tribes. From this period, the Roman commonwealth is plainly a democracy.

* The guardian of Plistarchus the king, who was then a minor.

† Æschylus, Pindar and Simonides were entertained at his court.

‡ After the Persian invasion, one of the ten commanders of Athens appears to have been appointed with authority superior to the rest, under the title of "General of the Commonwealth." Of these generals were Themistocles, Aristides, Cimon and Pericles.—See *Mitford's Hist. Greece*, vol. iii. p. 80.

470 Pausanias and Aristides take Cyprus and Byzantium, and rescue most of the Greek cities in Asia from Persian dominion.

470 Pausanias, elated with his successes at Platæa and Byzantium, and disdaining to return to the situation of a private citizen of Sparta, enters into a treasonable engagement with Xerxes, to deliver Greece into his hands, on condition of receiving his daughter in marriage.*

— Athens becomes the head of a new confederacy, composed of the Greeks of the Ægean islands, Asia Minor and Thrace.

— Aristides dies. Cimon, son of Miltiades, succeeds him as general of the commonwealth.

470 Xerxes and his eldest son are murdered.

— Artaxerxes Longimanus, the Ahasuerus of the book of Esther, succeeds to the Persian crown.

469 Cimon defeats the Persian army and fleet on the same day at the mouth of the river Eurymedon.

June 8 Socrates born.

— Pausanias, convicted of his treasonable designs, is prosecuted by the Ephori, and starved to death in the temple of Minerva, whither he had fled for refuge.

467 Thrasybulus succeeds his brother Hieron as tyrant of Syracuse.

466 Themistocles, already an exile, is accused by the

* The discovery of this plot disgusted the allies, and contributed to make Athens the leading state in Greece; a precedence which, till this time, Lacedæmon had claimed.

Lacedæmonians of a participation in the treason of Pausanias; he flees first to Admetus, king of Molossis, and then to Artaxerxes, king of Persia.

465 A tremendous earthquake in Lacedæmon, which left only five houses in Sparta standing, and destroyed twenty thousand lives. The Helots take advantage of it to revolt.

464 The Messenians unite with the Helots, and make war a third time on Lacedæmon.

— Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives.

463 The Thasians, who had renounced the confederacy of which Athens was the head, are reduced to subjection by Cimon.

463 Thrasybulus is expelled from Syracuse. The democratical party predominate.

463 Egypt revolts from the Persians.

462 The Terentian law, that five pecks of corn should be given monthly to each poor citizen, proposed at Rome.

461 Cimon leads a body of Athenian troops to the assistance of the Lacedæmonians, who, suspecting them of perfidy, send them back, which becomes a source of misunderstanding between the states.

— Cimon is banished by the ostracism. His opponent Ephialtes becomes, in conjunction with Pericles, the leading man in Athens.

Ephialtes diminishes the authority of the Areopagus.

459 The Athenian forces sent, under Charitimis, for the conquest of Cyprus, are removed to Egypt, at

the solicitation of Inarus, who entreated the aid of the Athenians, then by far the most powerful maritime state in the world, to assist him in his rebellion against the Persians.

458 Esther the Jewess becomes queen of Persia. Ezra is appointed governor of Judea.

457 Ezra enters on his commissison,* reforms abuses, and restores the worship of God. He separates the Jews from their strange wives.

— War between Doris and Phocis. Doris, assisted by Lacedæmon, is victorious.

456 Artabazus and Megabysus raise the siege of Memphis, defeat Inarus, and besiege him and his Athenian auxiliaries in the island of Prosopitis.

— Cincinnatus is made dictator of Rome. He defeats the Æqui, and, returning victorious with their general at the head of his chariot, resigns his dictatorship on the sixteenth day after his election to it, and retires.

— Battle of Tanagra between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. The latter, under Nicomedes, remain masters of the field.

454 The Messenians are again vanquished by the Lacedæmonians, and are obliged finally to leave the Peloponnesus. The Athenians permit them to retire to Naupactus.

454 Egypt is re-subdued under Persian dominion.

* The appointment of Ezra is considered the beginning of the seventy weeks of Daniel, or 490 years; at the end of which the Messiah should be cut off.

- The Athenians are driven out of Egypt, and Inarus is crucified.
- 453 The number of tribunes at Rome is increased from five to ten.
- Cimon, recalled from banishment, procures a cessation of hostilities between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians.
- Haman plots the destruction of the Jews.
- 452 Haman's plot is defeated in his own destruction, and the feast of *Purim* is instituted in remembrance of it.
- The two books of Chronicles are supposed to have been written, about this time, by Ezra.
- Motya is taken from the Agrigentines by Duce-tius, a Sicel prince.
- 451 Creation of the decemviri at Rome, and compilation of the laws of the Twelve Tables from those obtained from Athens.
- 450 Cimon is sent by the Athenians with a great army to Cyprus.
- Themistocles dies in Persia.
- 449 Cimon beats the Persians both by sea and land, and concludes a peace* with them, honourable for Greece.
- Cimon dies, while engaged in the siege of Citium.
- Thucydides and Pericles the heads of parties in Athens.

* With this treaty of peace the Persian wars end, after having lasted fifty-one years.

- 449 Death of Virginia and abolition of the decemvirate in Rome.
- 448 The first sacred war or contest between the Delphians and other Phocians for the command of the temple of Delphi:* by the interference of Pericles, it is decided in favour of the Phocians.
- 446 The Syracusans having conquered Agrigentum, Syracuse becomes decidedly the chief power among the Greeks in Sicily.
- 445 Nehemiah is sent governor to Judea; he rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem, and repeoples the city.
- The Lacedæmonians invade Attica.
- Herodotus reads his history to the council of Athens, and receives public honours.†
- 445 Thirty years' truce between the Peloponnesians and Athenians.‡
- The law of Canuleius for the intermarriage of the plebeians with the patricians at Rome.
- 444 A colony sent to Thurium by the Athenians.
- 444 Ezra publicly reads the law to the people at the feast of Trumpets.

* The temple of Delphi appears to have been, even in early ages, the great bank of Greece; and it was perhaps the only secure asylum in which the wealthy could deposit their treasures. Hence the command of it was always considered an object worth contending for.—See *Mitford's History of Greece*, vol. i. p. 213.

† It is said that Thucydides was present, and shed tears on this occasion.

‡ During the six years of tranquility which succeeded this truce, Athens rose to that perfection in the fine arts which as since made her the admiration of the world. This was also the time of the most extensive power of the Athenian commonwealth.

- 441 Trinacria, the last Sicel town, subdued by Syracuse.
- 440 War between Samos and Miletus, in which Athens interferes. Samos is taken by the Athenians under Pericles.
- 439 A war between Corinth and Corcyra.
- 437 The censorship is instituted at Rome. Papyrius and Sempronius are the first censors.
- 435 Cincinnatus is again dictator of Rome.
- 432 Meton begins here his 19 years' cycle of the moon.*
- July 16
- 431 Attempt of the Thebans on Plataea, a city in alliance with Athens, is the prelude to the Peloponnesian war.
- 431 The fatal Peloponnesian war begins, in which
- May

* The purpose for which this cycle was invented, was the regulating of the festivals of the ancient Greeks, particularly the Olympiads. As they were to be celebrated every fifth year, on the full moon, immediately succeeding the summer solstice, it was long a desideratum among the Greeks, to know exactly when the summer solstice fell; and several astronomers bent their attention to the discovery of some means for ascertaining it, but without success; till it was perceived by Meton, an Athenian, that at the end of every nineteen years the new and full moons are on the same days of the months, and within an hour and a half of the same hours of the day, that they were nineteen years before. This discovery enabled them to regulate all their festivals with ease, and it is by means of it that the time of Easter is now ascertained. It was considered of so great utility among the Greeks, that the numbers of this cycle were written in their calendars in golden letters; hence, to the present day, among us, the number of it which accords with the year for which the atheniac is made, is called the golden number.

- Sparta leads the oligarchical, and Athens the democratical party.
- 431** Malachi, the last of the prophets, flourishes.
- 430** Great pestilence at Athens for five years.
- 429** Platæa, the ally of Athens, is besieged by the Lacedæmonians.
- June 6** Plato born.
- Oct.** Pericles dies of the plague. Nicias succeeds him in the supreme command.
- 428** Nehemiah comes again to Jerusalem with a new commission from the Persian court.
- Mitylene revolts from the confederacy of Athens.
- 427** The Athenians oblige Mitylene to surrender, and divide among themselves the lands of Lesbos.
- Leontini is besieged by the Syracusans. The Leontines implore the aid of Athens, which is granted, through the solicitations of Gorgias the rhetorician.
- 425** Agis, king of Sparta, invades Attica with a powerful army; and the Athenians send Demosthenes at the head of a fleet, to infest the coast of Peloponnesus.
- Demosthenes seizes on Pylos*, takes the Lacedæmonians in it prisoners, and peoples their land with a colony of Messenians, the people whom the Lacedæmonians had recently driven out of their country.

* Navarin, celebrated for the victory gained in 1827 over the Turks, stands on the site of the ancient Pylos

- 425 Amphipolis is taken from the Athenians by Brasidas,* the Lacedæmonian.
- 425 Battle of Delium, between the Bœotians and Athenians, in which the Bœotians are victorious. †
- 423 Sogdianus, become odious by the murder of his brother, and by his cruelties, is deposed by Ochus, and condemned to an ignominious death.
- Ochus, called also Darius II., or Nothus, ascends the Persian throne.
- 422 Darius conquers Arsites, his brother, and puts him to death.
- Cleon, an arrogant demagogue, is appointed general of the Athenians in Thrace; he is defeated and killed at the battle of Amphipolis. Brasidas, though victorious, is also slain. Cleon is succeeded by Hyperbolus.
- 421 A peace of fifty years, called the *Nician* peace, because mediated by Nicias, is concluded between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, but is kept only six years and ten months; and during that time, each continues at war with the other's allies.
- 419 Alcibiades elected general-in-chief of the Athenian commonwealth.
- 418 Battle of Mantinea between the Lacedæmonians and the Argives, in which the Lacedæmonians are victorious.

* A character parallel to our general Wolfe.

† In this battle Alcibiades saved the life of his master Socrates.

418 Disturbances in Rome on account of the Agrarian law.

416 Hyperbolus, the factious demagogue who succeeded Cleon, is banished by the ostracism.

— The ostracism is laid aside.

— Hermocrates, the Sicilian patriot, flourishes.

415 Sicilian expedition, which is engaged in ostensibly to aid the people of Egesta against Selinus, but really to oppose Syracuse. Nicias, Alcibiades and Lamachus are appointed to command in it.

— Alcibiades is recalled to Athens, to answer to an accusation of having defaced the statues of Mercury. He flees to Sparta, and excites the Lacedæmonians to assist Syracuse, and to renew the war with Athens.

— About this time writing begins to be used in Greece for ordinary purposes.*

414 Epipolæ, the Syracusan fort, is taken by the Athenians.

— They besiege Syracuse.

— Gylippus, the Lacedæmonian, goes to the assistance of Syracuse.

— Pisuthnes, governor of Lydia, rebels against Darius. He is vanquished and put to death by Tissaphernes, one of Darius's lieutenants.

— Archelaus†, king of Macedon.

* Nicias was the first general who transmitted his dispatches in writing.

† Euripides and Xeuxis were entertained at his court.

- 413 Decelia, in Attica, is seized on and fortified by the Lacedæmonians.
- Demosthenes and Eurymedon go to the assistance of Nicias.
- 413 The Athenians, defeated, retreat from Syracuse;
Sept. Nicias and Demosthenes are taken prisoners, and put to death.
- 413 The Egyptians revolt from the Persians, and make Amyrtæus their king.
- The Athenian defeat in Sicily encourages the Persians to renew a claim to those Greek cities in Asia, which, since the victories of Cimon, had been subject to Athens.
- 412 Treaty of alliance between Persia and Lacedæmon.
- The Lacedæmonians assist Chios in a revolt from Athens.
- Siege of Chios by the Athenians.
- Battle of Miletus, in which the Milesians, under
Sept. Alcibiades, the Peloponnesians and the Persians, are engaged against the Athenians. The Athenians are victorious.
- Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus are appointed governors of Lesser Asia, for Darius.
- Diocles gives laws to Syracuse.
- A change in the administration of Sparta.
- 411 Alcibiades, persecuted by the new Lacedæmonian administration, forsakes the Lacedæmonians, and offers his services to the Athenian army at Samos.
- 411 The democratical form of government at Athens
Feb.

changed for the oligarchical by Pisander, and a council of Four Hundred appointed.

Eubœa, on which Athens depended for provisions, revolts to Lacedæmon.*

June

Second revolution at Athens; the Council of Four Hundred is abolished, democracy is restored, and the recal of Alcibiades is decreed.

July

Victory of Cynossema, gained by the Athenians over the Lacedæmonians.

Aug.

The history of Thucydides ends. That of Xenophon begins.

410

The Carthaginians, under Hannibal,† enter Sicily, where they destroy Selinus and Himera. They are repulsed by Hermocrates.

Pydna rebels against the king of Macedon.

408

The last act of reformation in Judea, is performed by Nehemiah, in the expulsion of those Jews who would not submit to the law of God respecting their heathen wives.‡

Byzantium surrenders to Alcibiades.

Manasseh, the son of the high-priest, having been expelled by Nehemiah from the temple at Jerusalem, for having married the daughter of Sanballat, the governor of Samaria, Sanballat

* This was considered a greater misfortune than even the defeat at Syracuse.

† *Hannibal* was a name common to several of the Carthaginian generals: it is equivalent to *Lord John*, as *Asdrubal* is to *Lord Esdras*.

‡ With this event the scriptures of the Old Testament and the first seven weeks of Daniel's prophecy end.—See B.C. 457; and A.D. 26, *note*.

builds the temple on Mount Gerizim, and makes his son-in-law high-priest of it. The discontented Jews resort thither, and introduce a purer form of worship at Samaria. *

— Alcibiades is appointed governor-general of
 Sep. 25 Athens, with supreme authority.†

— Lysander is appointed commander-in-chief of the Lacedæmonians.

— Hermocrates, the Sicilian patriot, is slain.

407 Sea-fight of Notium.‡ Lysander is victorious over the Athenians.

— Conon, with nine other generals, is appointed to the command.

— Callicratidas is commander-in-chief of the Lacedæmonian forces.

— Battle of Arginusæ, in which the fleet of the Athenians defeats that of the Lacedæmonians.

— Lysander is re-appointed to the command of the Peloponnesian fleet.

— Pausiris succeeds his father, Amyrtæus, as king of Egypt.

— Cyrus, the younger son of Darius II., is appointed viceroy of the provinces west of the river Halys.

* See B.C. 676.—*Note.*

† An office resembling that of a Roman dictator.

‡ This little battle was important in its consequences, as it led to the dismissal of Alcibiades and Thrasylus, the men most able to serve the commonwealth.

406 Dionysius I. ascends the throne of Syracuse. Hipparinus is appointed his colleague.

406 Second Carthaginian expedition into Sicily, under Hannibal and Imilcon. The Carthaginians besiege and take Agrigentum, the richest and most magnificent city of the island.

405 Battle of Ægos-potamos, in which the Athenian fleet, under Conon, is wholly defeated by the Lacedæmonians under Lysander. A fatal blow for Athens.

— Cleophon, a musical instrument maker, the ruling demagogue at Athens.

— Athens is besieged by the Lacedæmonians.

— Athens surrenders, and its walls are quickly destroyed by the besiegers, to the sound of musical instruments.*

— Artaxerxes II., or Memnon, succeeds his father on the throne of Persia.

405 Gela is besieged by the Carthaginians. A pestilence obliges Imilcon to come to an accommodation.†

404 Lysander commits the supreme authority of Athens to a council of thirty Athenians of abominable character, known by the name of the Thirty Tyrants, among whom Critias presides.

* This was the end of the memorable Peloponnesian war.

† By this treaty it was agreed that Selinus, Agrigentum and Himera should remain under Carthaginian dominion, that Camarina and Gela should be restored to their former possessor, and that Syracuse should remain in the hands of Dionysius.

Leon, Niceratus and Antiphon, the most eminent men of the commonwealth of Athens, are put to death by the tyrannical Thirty.

Theramenes, one of the Thirty, but the friend of the people, is persecuted and put to death by Critias.

Dionysius fortifies the port of Syracuse, and divides the lands among the people.

Syracuse is besieged by the party in Sicily opposed to Dionysius.

403 Thrasybulus, who had been banished by the Thirty, excites a civil war against them with success. They are deposed, and retire to Eleusis. Critias falls in battle.

A council of ten is elected.

Democracy is restored at Athens through the instrumentality of Thrasybulus, who may be considered the second founder of Athens.

Alcibiades, who had taken no part in Athenian affairs since the battle of Ægos-potamos, is pursued even in exile by the Lacedæmonians, and put to death.

401 Cyrus sets out on his march from Sardis to
April Babylon, to dethrone his brother Artaxerxes.

Sept. Battle of Cunaxa, in which Cyrus is defeated and killed. The Greek army, which had served under him, begin their retreat home.

Psammitichus, king of Egypt.

400 The great philosopher Socrates* falls a victim

* Socrates was the first teacher of moral philosophy

to the malice of Melitus, the ridicule of Aristophanes; and the fickleness of the Athenians. He is unjustly condemned, and put to death, on a charge of impiety.

400 The ten thousand Greeks, under the conduct of Xenophon, arrive in Europe.

— Dionysius prepares for renewing the war with Carthage.

— Archelaus, king of Macedon, dies.

among the Greeks. The real cause of his condemnation appears to have been the offence which his intimacy with Critias and Alcibiades gave to the democratic party at Athens.

THE FOURTH CENTURY B.C.

399 Thimbron is sent by the Lacedæmonians into Asia Minor, to assist the Ionians in their revolt from the Persians. Xenophon and his Greeks join him.

398 Dercyllidas succeeds Thimbron as commander-in-chief of the Lacedæmonian army, and carries on the war against Persia vigorously.

397 War between Lacedæmon and Elis. Elis submits.

— Sicilian war with Carthage begins. Imilkou is again appointed commander-in-chief.

— Motya taken by Dionysius.

- 396** Treaty of peace between Dercyllidas and the Persian Satrap, by which the Greek cities in Asia become independent.
- Inailcon recovers Motya, and besieges Syracuse.
- The Carthaginians again retreat from Syracuse.
- Expedition of Agesilaus into Asia, in consequence of receiving information of the warlike preparations of the Persians.
- Nov.
or
Dec.
- 395** Nephereus, king of Egypt
- Pausanias, king of Macedon.
- 394** Battle of the Pactolus, in which Agesilaus is victorious over the Persians.
- Tissaphernes, satrap of Lydia, is put to death on a charge of negligence and cowardice. Tithraustes succeeds him.
- Amyntas becomes king of Macedon. He removes the seat of government from Odessa to Pella.
- Timocrates sent into Greece, from the satrap of Lydia, to bribe the democratical leaders in the Grecian republics to a war with Lacedæmon.
- War between Phocis and Locris leads to a war between Lacedæmon and Thebes. The Lacedæmonians invade Bœotia, but on the death of Lysander are obliged to retreat.
- Pausanias banished for his cowardly conduct.
- 394** The Corinthian war. Confederacy of Bœotia, Athens, Argos, Corinth, Eubæa, Locris and Ænis, against Lacedæmon. Agesilaus is in consequence recalled home.

- 394** Evagoras, tyrant of Salamis, and Conon, the Athenian general, in conjunction with Pharnabazus, assemble a strong fleet against Lacedæmon.
- They defeat Pisander, the Lacedæmonian general, near Cnidus. *
- Battle of Corinth, in which Agesilaus is victorious over the confederate army of Bœotia, Athens, Argos, &c.
- Battle of Coronea, in which Agesilaus is again victorious over the confederates.
- War of Syracuse with Rhegium. Dionysius is defeated at Tauromenium.
- 393** Conon, by the assistance of Pharnabazus, rebuilds the long walls of Athens.
- Conon is imprisoned by Tirabazus, satrap of Lydia. He dies.
- The Carthaginians, under Magon, again invade Sicily. They are beaten by Dionysius.
- 392** The Carthaginians solicit peace, which is granted, and which lasts nine years.
- 391** Artaxerxes prepares for war against Cyprus.
- 391** Marcus Furius Camillus dictator at Rome. Veii is taken after several years' siege.
- 390** The battle of Allia. Rome is taken by the
July 17 Gauls under Brennus. †

* With this defeat, the Lacedæmonian empire in Asia fell. Abydos and Sestos alone withstood the Persians.

† The archives of Rome are said to have been then destroyed, so that its history, before this time, cannot be relied on as authentic.

389 Thrasybulus, the next to Aristides and Cimon in virtue and patriotism, is killed at Aspendus. Iphicrates succeeds him as leader among the Athenian forces.

— Acoris succeeds Nephereus in Egypt.

— The Rhegians solicit peace of the Syracusans, which Dionysius grants.

— The Athenians send Chabrias to the assistance of Evagoras, king of Cyprus, who reduces the whole island.

386 Peace of Antalcidas, by which all the cities on the continent of Asia, with Clazomene and Cyprus, are ceded to Artaxerxes, and all the Greek cities, great and small, are made independent, except that Imbros, Lemnos and Sciros remain to Athens.*

— About this time the great Camillus goes into voluntary banishment.

385 The Persians invade Cyprus with 300,000 men, and make an absolute conquest of that island.

— Rhegium, revolting, is besieged and taken by Dionysius.

384 Aristotle is born.

— The Gauls, besieging Ardea, are surprised and defeated by the noble Camillus.

383 The Carthaginians again invade Sicily. Magon is defeated and killed at Cabala by Dionysius.

— Battle of Cronium, in which the son of Magon

* This peace, which was dictated to Greece by the Lacedæmonian government in the king of Persia's name, was advantageous to Lacedæmon.

defeats the Syracusans; and Leptines, the brother of Dionysius, is killed.

— A treaty of peace is concluded between Syracuse and Carthage, which lasts sixteen years.

382 War of Lacedæmon with Olynthus, which is excited by ministers from Acanthus and Apollonia, who are anxious to check the growing power of that city.

382 Thebes is subjected to Lacedæmon by the oligarchical power in the city. Phœbidas, the Spartan, seizes the citadel.

379 Olynthus is reduced to sue for peace from Lacedæmon.

— Révolution at Thebes: the Lacedæmonians are expelled by Pelopidas and Epaminondas.

377 Artaxerxes continues the war against Egypt. The Athenians send Iphicrates to assist him.

375 Nectanebis, king of Egypt.

373 The Lacedæmonians request the assistance of Syracuse against the united arms of Thebes and Athens.

371 Battle of Leuctra,* in which the Thebans defeat the Lacedæmonians, and kill their king Cleombrotus.

370 Jason, tyrant of Phœæ, at this time the greatest potentate of Greece, is murdered.

— Alexander succeeds his father Amyntas as king of Macedon.

* This battle completely humbled Lacedæmon, and left the Thebans in possession of that sovereignty in Greece, which the Lacedæmonians had hitherto claimed.

- 369** The Thebans invade Laconia, take Messenia from the Spartans, and permit the exiled Messenians to return to their own country.*
- Alexander, king of Macedon, is assassinated. His brother Perdiccas succeeds him.
- 368** The Thebans invade Laconia a second time.
- 367** One of the consuls at Rome is elected from the plebeians.
- 366** Johanan, high-priest of the Jews, kills his brother Jeshua in the temple, for which the Persian governor lays a mulct upon the Jews for seven years.
- 365** War of the Thebans against Alexander of Phæræ. The Thebans are victorious, but Pelopidas their leader is slain in battle.
- Dionysius I. dies.
- 364** Dionysius II. is elected autocrator of Syracuse in the place of his father.
- 362** Battle of Mantinea, in which the Thebans are again victorious over the Lacedæmonians; but Epaminondas,† their brave commander, is slain.

* This was the most mortifying circumstance that resulted to the Lacedæmonians, from the termination of the late war with Thebes. An irreconcilable enmity had existed for centuries between them and the Messenians, and Lacedæmon had long since possessed herself of the rival country, and cruelly banished all the inhabitants. See B.C. 454.

† The glory of the Theban name rose and fell with its great general Epaminondas; his death plunged Thebes, which during nine years had held the supremacy of Greece, into the same obscurity in which he found it.

- 362 The great rebellion of the western provinces of Persia breaks out. Agesilaus goes into Egypt to assist Tachos against the Persians.
- 361 Darius Ochus, or Artaxerxes III., succeeds his father.
- Agesilaus deserts Tachos, and makes Nectanebis king.
- 360 Philip, son of Amyntas, makes his escape from Thebes,* and succeeds his brother Perdiccas as king of Macedon.
- 359 The Athenians † unjustly induce Pydna to revolt to them from the Macedonians their allies.
- Agesilaus dies on his return from Egypt.
- 358 The revolt of Rhodes, Cos, Chios, and Byzantium from Athens, produces what is commonly called the *social war*.
- 357 Alliance of Macedon and Olynthus against Athens. Amphipolis, a city belonging to the Athenians, is taken.
- Dion, uncle to Dionysius, is banished for endeavouring to establish himself in the supreme power.
- 356 Dion invades Sicily, and obtains possession of Syracuse. Dionysius is banished.
- The confederate, or social war, ends on terms disadvantageous for the Athenians, who are obliged to give up every object for which they had undertaken

* Whither he had been carried as a hostage by Pelopidas.

† Athens was at this time again the most respected of the republics of Greece.

it, and to resign all authority over Cos, Chios and Byzantium.

355 The Phocian, or sacred war, is excited by the Thebans against the Lacedæmonians and Phocians, by obtaining decrees against both from the Amphictyonic council.*

— Philomelus, general-autocrator of Phocis, expels the Amphictyons from Delphi.

— Alexander the Great is born at Pella in Macedonia.

— The temple of Diana at Ephesus is burnt by Eratosthratus.

354 Philomelus is killed. His brother, Onomarchus, succeeds him.

356 The Thebans, under Pammenes, join Artabazus against the king of Persia.

— Methone is taken by Philip from the Athenians.†

— Philip defeats the Phocians, under Onomarchus, near the Pegasæan bay.‡ Onomarchus is killed.

— Mausolus, king of Caria, dies.

362 Dion of Syracuse is assassinated by Calippus, an Athenian. Calippus is, for a short time, general-autocrator of Syracuse.

351 Hipparinus, son of the elder Dionysius, general-autocrator.

* The decree was obtained against Lacedæmon, for the old offence of seizing the citadel of Thebes; and against Phocis, for sacrilege committed by cultivating the Cirrhæan land, a district consecrated to Apollo.

† This was the first victory Philip gained in Greece; he lost an eye in the siege.

‡ This victory gave Thessaly to the Macedonians.

- 351 The Cyprians and Phœnicians, who had been supported by Nectanebis, king of Egypt, in a revolt from Ochus, are again reduced. Sidon is taken by Ochus, and destroyed.
- 350 Ochus invades Egypt, expels Nectanebis, and reduces the whole country under Persian dominion, after it had been alienated above 60 years.
- Olynthus makes an alliance with Athens.
- 349 Olynthian war, in which the Athenians and the Olynthians unite against Macedon.
- Mentor made governor of Lesser Asia. Memnon, his brother, enters into the Persian service.
- 348 Olynthus surrenders to Philip.
- Plato* dies.
- 346 Philip seizes Thermopylæ, and part of Phocia.
- 346 The Phocian war quietly ends, by all the Phocian towns surrendering; by capitulation, to Philip.
- 344 Dionysius recalled to Syracuse, and again appointed autocrat.
- 343 The war between the Romans and Samnites, which led to the conquest of all Italy, begins.
- Timoleon, a Corinthian, is invited to Syracuse.
- 341 Timoleon obtains possession of Syracuse. Dionysius, finally banished, retires to Corinth.

* Plato was so highly esteemed among the ancients, that he was dignified by the epithet "divine." He makes a nearer approach, in his writings, to the doctrines of the Old Testament, than any other of the heathen philosophers; owing, probably, to his intercourse with the Jews during his travels in the east; he has hence been called, "Moses speaking in Greek."

340 Hellespontine war. Philip besieges Perinthus and Byzantium.

339 New sacred, or Amphissian war, excited against the Amphissians, for cultivating the sacred land. The Amphictyons appoint Philip of Macedon their general against the Amphissians, and their partisans, the people of Athens and Thebes.

— The Athenians send aid under Phocion to the cities of Perinthus and Byzantium. Philip is obliged to raise the siege. Phocion takes several of his ships.

— The Amphissians are defeated by Philip.

338 Philip is declared generalissimo of the Greeks, in the council of the Amphictyons.

— He makes himself master of Elatea.

338 Battle of Cheronæa, in which the Amphictyonic army, under Philip, totally defeats the Athenians and Thebans.

— The Carthaginians again invade Sicily.

338 Battle of the Crimæsus, in which Timoleon gains a complete victory over the Carthaginians, and takes their camp.

— An advantageous treaty of peace is concluded with the Carthaginians.

337 Philip is appointed generalissimo of the Greeks against the Persians.

— Darius Ochus is poisoned by Bagoas. He is succeeded by Arses.

• 336 Bagoas poisons Arses, and raises Darius III, or Codomanus, to the throne.

336 Philip of Macedon is assassinated at Edessa by Pausanias, as he is celebrating the marriage of his daughter Cleopatra. He is succeeded by his son Alexander.

335 Darius puts Bagoas to death.

335 Alexander destroys Thebes, and is appointed generalissimo of the Greeks against the Persians, in the room of his father.

334 Alexander* marches into Persia with the professed object of withdrawing all the Greek cities from foreign dominion.

334 Battle of the Granicus, in which Alexander defeats the Persians.

— Sardis and Ephesus surrender to him.

— He takes Miletus and Halicarnassus; after which, most of the Asiatic provinces, and, among the rest, Pontus, submit to him.

— He subdues Lycia, and receives the submission of Pamphylia, Phrygia and Pisidia.

— Memnon, the Rhodian admiral, advises Darius to carry the war into Macedon, and is made commander-in-chief of the expedition: he takes Chios and Lesbos, with the exception of Mitylene, at the siege of which he dies.†

— Paphlagonia and Cilicia submit to Alexander.

* The speed of his marches, and the rapidity of his conquests, eminently verify the prophecies of Daniel respecting him, "An he-goat came from the west on the face of the whole earth, and touched not the ground." See Dan. viii. 5; and *Newton on Proph.*, vol. i. p. 272.

† With him ended this enterprise, which alone could have saved the Persian empire.

- 333 Alexander's second campaign in Asia.
 — He cuts in two the famed Gordian knot, which had been said to promise the empire of Asia.
- 333 Battle of Issus, in which Alexander defeats Darius the second time.
- 332 Alexander takes Tyre and Gaza.
- 332 He goes into Egypt, which readily submits to his power, visits the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and founds Alexandria.
- 331 Alexander's third campaign in Asia.
 May
 331 Battle of Gaugamela, or Arbela, which decides the fate of the Persian monarch, and leaves Alexander in possession of the empire of the east.*
- Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis submit to the Macedonians.
- 331 Agis, king of Sparta, having revolted from Alexander, is defeated and killed at Megalopolis, with 55,000 Lacedæmonians,† by Antipater.
- 330 Alexander's fourth campaign in Asia.
- Bessus, governor of Bactria, murders Darius.
- Alexander pursues Bessus, who, having reached Bactria, takes the title of king.
- Alexander reduces Bactria, and puts Bessus to death, for the murder of his master.
- Philotas, and Parmenio his father, are put to death, on a charge of treason against Alexander.

* With this battle the Persian empire may be considered to have ended, and the Macedonian, as a universal empire, to have begun.

† This victory confirmed to Alexander his supremacy over all Greece.

- 330 Alexander's fifth campaign. He subdues the Medes, Parthians, Hyrcanians, &c.
- 329 He makes war on the Scythians,* whom he subdues.
- 328 Alexander kills Clitus at a banquet.
- 327 Alexander's campaign in India.
— He marries Roxana, a beautiful captive.
- 327 Battle of the Hydaspes. Alexander conquers Porus, but afterwards restores him to his kingdom. He advances into India, subdues many nations, and forms the design of penetrating as far as the Ganges, but the general dissatisfaction of his army obliges him to return home.
- 326 Alexander sets out from Patala on his march to-
Sept. wards Europe.
- He takes the city of Oxýdraca, where he is in great danger.
- Oct. Nearchus, Alexander's admiral, begins his celebrated voyage from the Indus to the Euphrates.
- 325 Alexander's fleet under Nearchus, having reached
Jan. Harmoza, departs on its voyage up the Persian gulf.
- Alexander marries Statira, the daughter of Darius.
- Harpalus, governor of Babylon, revolts.
- 324 Alexander marches to Babylon.
- The cities of Cùmæ and Neapolis are built.

* There were four distinctions of Scythians: the European kingdom, the Asiatic kingdom, the wanderers of the desert, and the people of the Persian provinces.

324 Alexander dies at Babylon. Aridaeus, his brother, is nominally declared king in his stead, but the regency of the kingdom is given to Perdiccas.

May 21

The generals divide the provinces among themselves.*

323 Roxana and Perdiccas put the unhappy Statira to death.

323 The Athenians revolt from Macedon, and engage the states of Greece to enter into a league with them.

322 Antipater is besieged in Lamia by the Athenians. He soon after seizes Athens, and puts a garrison into it.

In this year, Jaddua, high priest of the Jews, Timoleon, tyrant of Syracuse, Aristotle and Demosthenes die.

Alexander's magnificent funeral, which had been two years in preparing, is celebrated.†

321 Perdiccas puts Eumenes in possession of Cappadocia.

League of Ptolemy, Craterus, Antipater and Antigonus against Perdiccas and Eumenes.

Craterus dies.

Agathocles, the richest citizen of Syracuse, is banished by Sosistratus, the reigning tyrant. He

* From this division commences the era of the Lagids, or descendants of Ptolemy Lagus, in Egypt.

† He was interred in the most magnificent manner at Alexandria in Egypt. The sarcophagus which probably contained his remains is now deposited in the British Museum.

soon after obtains the chief command of the Syracusan forces.

- 321 Perdiccas is assassinated in Egypt. Antipater succeeds him in the regency of the empire.

— The Romans are defeated by the Samnites at Caudium.

- 320 Ptolemy conquers Jerusalem, and carries many Jews to Egypt.

— Eumenes, defeated by Antigonus, shuts himself up in the castle of Nora.

- 319 Antipater dies. Polysperchon succeeds him as regent of Macedon.

- 318 Cassander, son of Antipater, seizes Athens and appoints Demetrius Phalereus, a philosopher, remarkable for his eloquence and the purity of his manners, to govern the city.*

- 317 Agathocles usurps the government of Syracuse and Sicily; and tyrannizes in a very arbitrary and cruel manner.

- 317 Phocion is condemned and put to death at Athens.

— Olympias, the mother of Alexander, causes Aridæus and Furydice his wife to be murdered.

- 315 Imilcar, the Carthaginian general, is sent against Agathocles, and defeated by him.

- 315 Agathocles being besieged by the Carthaginians

* He governed Athens for ten years; during which time he so embellished the city, and rendered himself so popular by his munificence, that the Athenians erected 360 brazen statues to his honour.

in Sicily, carries the war into Africa, where, after having burnt his own ships, he plunders several places, kills Hanno, the Carthaginian general, and defeats Bomilcar.

315 Olympias is put to death by order of Cassander.

Eumenes is delivered up to Antigonus by his own soldiers, and put to death.

Seleucus, Ptolemy, Cassander and Lysimachus confederate against Antigonus.

314 Antigonus dispossesses Ptolemy of Syria, Phoenicia and Judea; he takes Tyre after a siege of fifteen months.

313 Agathocles, assisted by the Cyrenians, lays siege to Carthage: he returns to Sicily, and is acknowledged by most places in that island as their sovereign.

Antigonus leaves his son Demetrius, surnamed Poliorcetes,* with part of his army, in Phoenicia, and marches against Cassander.

312 Seleucus takes Babylon and the neighbouring provinces.†

Agathocles sails again into Africa, where he is totally defeated, and his two sons are murdered.

Zeno institutes the sect of Stoics at Athens.

311 Demetrius marches to Babylon against Seleucus, but without success.

310 Cassander slays Alexander Ægus, with Roxana, his mother.

* The destroyer of towns.

† This is the beginning of the era of the Seleucids, called by the Jews the era of contracts.

- 310 Agathocles subdues the Brutii in Italy.
- 309 Ptolemy takes several cities from Antigonus in Lesser Asia.
- Polysperchon puts Hercules, the son of Alexander, and his mother Berenice, to death.
- 308 Ophellas, governor of Lybia, revolts against Ptolemy.
- 307 Ophellas is slain by Agathocles, and Ptolemy recovers Lybia and Cyrena.
- 307 Demetrius Poliorcetes makes himself master of Athens, and re-establishes the democratical form of government.
- Demetrius Phalareus retires to Thebes, and from thence to the court of Ptolemy Lagus.* The ever-changing Athenians throw down his statues, and condemn him to death.
- 306 Antigonus, and his son Demetrius Poliorcetes, in consequence of a victory gained over Ptolemy at Cyprus, assume the title of kings. The other princes follow their example, and do the same.
- 305 Antigonus, to make the most of his son's victory at Cyprus, undertakes to deprive Ptolemy of Egypt, but without success.
- Apulia is wholly subdued by the Romans.
- 304 On the departure of Antigonus and Demetrius from Egypt, Ptolemy assumes the title of king.†

* He became superintendant of Ptolemy's library.

† From this time begins the canon of the kings of Egypt; Ptolemy the astronomer fixes the beginning of Ptolemy's reign on the 7th November, in this year.

304 Demetrius Poliorcetes forms the siege of Rhodes, which the Rhodians, by the assistance of Ptolemy,* king of Egypt, oblige him to raise.

303 The Rhodians employ the money raised by the sale of the machines which Demetrius had used in the siege of their city, in erecting the famous Colossus, called the Colossus of Rhodes.

— Demetrius Poliorcetes is declared general of all the Greeks, by the states of Greece assembled at the Isthmus.

— Seleucus becomes very powerful, and having subdued Media, Bactria, Hyrcania, &c., carries his conquests into India as far as Alexander had done.

302 Cassander prevails on Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus to enter into a confederacy with him against the overgrown power of Antigonus† and his son Demetrius.

302 Fabius, the Roman dictator, defeats the Samnites.

301 Battle of Ipsus, in which Antigonus is defeated and slain. Demetrius, after a severe loss, retires to Ephesus.

— The empire of Alexander is divided among the four allied princes.

* It was on account of the assistance he then gave the people of Rhodes against their common enemy, that he received the name of *Soter*, or Saviour. The Rhodians even paid him divine honours.

† Antigonus, when he heard of this confederacy, boasted that he would scatter the united allies as boys do birds, with a volley of stones.

- 301 Simon, for his extraordinary virtues surnamed the Just, succeeds his father Onias in the Jewish high-priesthood.
- 300 Antioch built by Seleucus.

THE THIRD CENTURY B.C.

- 299 Demetrius Poliorcetes, in consequence of his ill success at Ipsus, is refused admission into Athens, where he had lately been adored as a god.
- He enters into an alliance with Seleucus, and marries his daughter Stratonice.
- 298 He besieges and retakes Athens: Lysimachus and Ptolemy, almost at the same time, deprive him of all his possessions.
- Cassander dies in Macedon. Philip, his son, succeeds him, who reigns only one year, and is then succeeded by Alexander, his brother.
- 297 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, marries Antigone, daughter of Ptolemy, and by his assistance recovers possession of Epirus, out of which he had been driven by the Molossi.
- 294 Demetrius Poliorcetes puts Alexander, king of Macedon, to death, and seizes his dominions, where he reigns seven years.
- 293 The first sun-dial erected at Rome by Pa-

pirius Cursor, and time first divided into hours.

- 292 Simon the Just, high-priest of the Jews, and the last of the Great Synagogue,* dies, and is succeeded by Eliezar, his brother.

— The Samnites and the Æqui are defeated by the Romans.

- 291 Seleucus invites the Jews to settle in the several cities he had built, and grants them the same privileges as his other subjects.

— Painting is first introduced into Rome by Fabius, hence surnamed Pictor.

- 289 Agathocles, who had tyrannized over Sicily with great injustice and cruelty for twenty-eight years, is at length poisoned by Mænon.

— Mænon seizes on the sovereignty of Syracuse, on which the Syracusans invite Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, to their assistance.

- 288 Demetrius Poliorcetes makes great preparations to recover his father's dominions in Asia and the East.

- 288 The Mamertines, being discharged from Syracusan service, seize on the city of Messina, kill all

* The Great Synagogue consisted of an hundred and twenty elders, who, after the return of the Jews from Babylonish captivity, laboured, in a continued succession, to restore the Jewish church and state; and made it their chief care to publish the Scriptures to the people with great accuracy. Simon is supposed by some learned men, to have added the two books of Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther and the prophecy of Malachi to the canon of Scripture.

the inhabitants, and soon after possess themselves of a great part of Sicily.

287 Pyrrhus and Lysimachus deprive Demetrius of Macedon.

286 Lysimachus becomes sole possessor of that kingdom.

— Demetrius Poliorcetes, the able, though vicious prince, who had been, for nearly thirty years, one of the chief promoters of the wars which, during that time, had agitated both Europe and Asia, on being driven from Macedon, surrenders himself to his son-in-law, Seleucus, in whose dominions he dies a prisoner.

285 The kingdom of Pergamus is founded by Philæterus.

284 Ptolemy Soter resigns the throne of Egypt to his younger son, Ptolemy Philadelphus, on which Ceraunus, the elder, flees out of Egypt, first to Lysimachus, and afterwards to Seleucus.

— The Pharos* of Alexandria built.

283 Demetrius Phalereus, the philosopher who had once governed Athens, is shut up in a fort by order of Philadelphus, and kills himself there by the bite of an asp.

282 Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria, declares against Lysimachus.

281 Lysimachus is killed in a battle in Phrygia. Se-

* It was a magnificent watch-tower, erected on the island of Pharos by that great architect, Sostratus of Cnidus, and was esteemed one of the wonders of the world.

leucus enters Macedon, to take possession of that kingdom, but is assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who thereby becomes king of Macedon.

281 Antiochus Soter succeeds his father Seleucus in Syria.

281 The Achæan league* is formed, and the government of it is committed to Aratus, of Sicyon.

279 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, invited by the Tarentines, goes into Italy to assist them against the Romans. In the first and second battle he is successful.

— Irruption of the Gauls into Macedonia. Ptolemy Ceraunus is killed in battle with them. The Gauls are vanquished and expelled by Sosthenes, who becomes king of Macedon.

278 The Gauls, under the command of Brennus, make a second irruption into Greece: they are miserably destroyed near Delphi.†

277 Pyrrhus, having little hope of success in Italy, and being invited by the Syracusans to aid them against the Carthaginians, leaves the Tarentines and goes to Sicily, where he soon deprives the Carthaginians of all their conquests, except Lilybæum; and hoping speedily to reduce the whole island, causes one of his sons to be styled king of Sicily.

* The Achæan league was a union of a few of the smaller states of Greece, to vindicate their freedom against the domineering spirit of the greater.

† The remaining Gauls retired into Asia Minor, where, mingling with some Grecian colonies, they founded the province of Gallo-græcia, or Galatia.

- 277 The Septuagint translation of the Scriptures of the Old Testament, from Hebrew into Greek, is made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and placed in his library.
- 276 Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, succeeds Sosthenes in Macedon, and reigns thirty-six years.
- 275 Antiochus vanquishes the Gauls, and thereby frees lesser Asia from their ravages.*
- Pyrrhus is again invited into Italy to oppose the Romans.
- 274 Battle of Beneventum,† in which Pyrrhus is totally defeated by the Romans, under Curius Dentatus, the Roman consul, who is honoured with a splendid triumph, on which occasion elephants are first introduced at Rome.
- Pyrrhus retires into Macedonia, attacks and defeats Antigonus, and makes himself master of that kingdom.
- 272 Ptolemy Philadelphus, in consequence of the reputation the Romans had gained by the conquest of Pyrrhus, sends an embassy to them, to demand their alliance.
- The Romans send an embassy to Ptolemy, and make an alliance with him.
- Pyrrhus, being invited into Lacedæmon by king Cleonymus, is defeated in his attempt against Sparta.

* He was hence surnamed Soter, or Saviour.

† From this battle we may date the commencement of Roman renown.

272 He is killed at the siege of Argos; Antigonus Gonatas consequently recovers possession of Macedon.

271 The Samnites, disheartened by the news of Pyrrhus's death, are finally subdued by the Romans under Papirius Cursor: an end is thus put to the famous Samnite war, which had lasted seventy-two years, and had procured the Roman generals thirty-one triumphs.

— The citadel of Tarentum is betrayed to Papirius Cursor, by Milo the governor, and an end is put to the Tarentine war.

268 Antigonus Gonatas, grown powerful since the death of Pyrrhus, makes himself master of Athens, which had entered into a league with Lacedæmon against him.

— Silver money first coined at Rome.*

264 The citizens of Rome are numbered at 292,224.

264 The first Punic war† begins and lasts twenty-three years.

— The chronology of the Parian or Arundelian marbles‡ is composed in the island of Paros.

* The place appointed for the mint was the temple of Juno Moneta, from whence comes the word *money*.

† The ostensible object of the first Punic war, was to assist the Syracusans in expelling the Carthaginians from Sicily. It is the longest continued war recorded in ancient history. In it the Romans first carried their arms out of Italy.

‡ They are called *Arundelian* marbles, from the earl of Arundel, who presented them to the university of Oxford, where they are still to be seen. They form a chronicle of the most celebrated epochs of Greece, from the year 1582 B.C.

261 Antiochus Theos succeeds his father. He grants the Jews the privileges of free denizens throughout his dominions.

— The Romans take Agrigentum from the Carthaginians.

259 Duillius gains the first naval victory with a Roman fleet over the Carthaginians, near the coast of Myle.

— Ptolemy Philadelphus builds Berenice, and thereby draws all the trade of the east into Egypt, of which Alexandria becomes the principal mart.

255 War between Antiochus, king of Syria, and Ptolemy Philadelphus,* which lasts several years.

— Ptolemy Philadelphus is very diligent in collecting together books, pictures, and statues, to adorn his library at Alexandria.†

— Regulus, after having gained splendid victories over the Carthaginians, is at length defeated by Xanthippus, a Lacedæmonian general, whom the Carthaginians had called to their aid.

252 Aratus, at this time but twenty years old, delivers Sicyon from tyranny, by the expulsion of Nicocles, and unites it with the Achæan league.

251 Metellus gains a great victory over Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general.

* This war is referred to in the eleventh chapter of the prophecies of Daniel. The king of Syria is there styled the king of the north, and Ptolemy the king of the south.—See *Newton on Proph. v. i.*, dissert. 16.

† His chief agent in Greece was Aratus, the prætor of Achaia.

250 | Arsaces revolts from Antiochus, and founds the Parthian empire.

— | About the same time, Theodorus, governor of Bactria, revolts, and causes himself to be declared king of that province.

249 | Treaty of peace between Antiochus and Ptolemy Philadelphus, which puts an end to the war between them. By one of the conditions of that treaty, Antiochus repudiates Laodice, and marries Berenice, Ptolemy's daughter.*

— | Regulus is put to death by the Carthaginians.

— | The siege of Lilybæum by the Romans, which the Carthaginians oblige them to turn into a blockade.

248 | The sea fight of Drepanum, in which the Carthaginians gain a great victory over the Roman consul, P. Claudius Pulcher. The remainder of the Roman navy being entirely destroyed by a storm, the Romans once more renounce the empire of the seas.

— | The Romans, who, notwithstanding these disasters, are still superior by land, get possession of the city of Eryx.

— | Amilcar, the father of Hannibal, is appointed to the command of the Carthaginian forces.

248 | Agis, king of Sparta, endeavours to revive the ancient institutions of Lycurgus. Leonidas, his

* This is thought to be referred to, Dan. xi. 6, where it is said "The king's daughter of the north shall come to the king's daughter of the south, to make an agreement."

colleague, is deposed for refusing to consent to it. Cleombrotus, his son-in-law, reigns in his stead.

- 247 Ptolemy Philadelphus dies in the fortieth year of his reign.

— On hearing of his death, Antiochus repudiates Berenice, and recals his injured wife Laodice.

— Laodice, to prevent a repetition of the treatment she had experienced, poisons her husband Antiochus, and causes her son Seleucus Callinicus to be declared king.

— Berenice and her son are assassinated by Laodice.

— Ptolemy Evergetes, the brother of Berenice, revenges her death by that of Laodice, and by making himself master of all Syria.

- 246 Amilcar gets possession of Eryx.

- 244 The cities of Smyrna and Magnesia enter into an alliance to aid the king of Syria against Ptolemy Evergetes.

- 243 Aratus takes the citadel of Corinth: he soon after deprives the Macedonians of Magæra, and prevails on several considerable states to join the Achæan league.

- 242 Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, dies; his son Demetrius succeeds him.

— Seleucus enters into a war with his brother Hierax. The latter has the advantage in the battle of Ancyra.

- 241 The Romans, having built a new fleet, defeat the Carthaginians near the islands of Ægates, and

thereby terminate the first Punic war, on terms humiliating to Carthage.*

- 241 During the war which Seleucus is carrying on against his brother, Arsaces seizes Hyrcania, and adds it to Parthia.

— The dangerous and cruel Lybian war, or that of the Carthaginians against the Mercenaries, begins, and continues three years and a half.

- 240 Sicily being surrendered to the Romans by the Carthaginians, is all, with the exception of the little kingdom of Syracuse, declared a Roman province.

— Seleucus defeats Hierax, who flees into Egypt, where he is made prisoner by Ptolemy.

- 237 Amilcar passes with an army into Spain, with his son Hannibal, then nine years old, having previously made him swear, at the altar, eternal enmity against the Romans.

- 236 Seleucus marches into the east to subdue the Parthians, but without success.

- 235 The temple of Janus at Rome is shut, in token of peace, for the first time since the reign of Numa.

- 233 Onias II, High Priest of the Jews, incurs the displeasure of Ptolemy, by not paying his tribute of twenty talents. He sends his nephew, Joseph, as ambassador to Egypt; Joseph gains the king's

* These terms were, that the Carthaginians should abandon to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily, should pay 3,200 talents of silver, should restore all prisoners, and should make a solemn engagement never to make war on Syracuse or her allies.

favour, and is permitted to farm the tributes of Cælo-Syria, Phœnicia, Samaria and Judea.

232 Demetrius, king of Macedon, dies, and is succeeded by Antigonus.

230 Seleucus, king of Syria, makes a second expedition against Parthia. He is defeated and taken prisoner by Arsaces.

228 Amilcar is killed in Spain. Asdrubal, his son-in-law, succeeds him in the command of the army.

227 The war between Cleomenes and Aratus begins, and continues five years.

— Cleomenes gains a great victory over Aratus and the Achæans.

226 Seleucus Callinicus dies in Parthia, and is succeeded by his son Seleucus Ceraunus.

226 The Romans send an embassy into Greece to inform the Greeks of the treaty they had lately made with Teuta, queen of the Illyrians. The Corinthians declare by a public decree that they shall be admitted to share in the celebration of the Isthmian games. The Athenians also grant them the freedom of Athens.

— Antigonus, king of Macedon, by the management of Aratus, is called in to aid the Achæans against the Lacedæmonians.

— Cleomenes, king of Sparta, takes Megalopolis.

223 Antiochus, brother of Seleucus, succeeds him as king of Syria.

222 Battle of Sellasia, in which the Spartans, under Cleomenes, are defeated by Antigonus and the Achæans.

- 222 The Colossus of Rhodes is thrown down by an earthquake.
- 221 Ptolemy Evergetes dies, and is succeeded by his worthless son, Ptolemy Philopater.
- Asdrubal is murdered in Spain. The great Hannibal succeeds to the command.
- 220 The social war, between the Ætolians and the Achæans, assisted by Philip.
- Battle of Caphyæ, in which Aratus is defeated by the Ætolians, for which he is severely arraigned by the Achæans.
- Cleomenes having, after his defeat at Sellasia, retired into Egypt, dies there. The Lacedæmonians elect Agesipolis and Lycurgus to succeed him.
- 219 Simon II. succeeds his father, Onias II., in the high-priesthood at Jerusalem, and proves an excellent and zealous pontiff.
- 219 Saguntum, a city in alliance with Rome, is taken by Hannibal,* which gives rise to the second Punic war.
- 218 Second Punic war begins, and continues seventeen years.
- 217 Battles of Ticinus and Trebia, in which the Romans are defeated by Hannibal.
- Treaty of peace between Philip of Macedon and the Achæans on one side, and the Ætolians on the

* The siege of Saguntum was a violation of the late treaty concluded with the Romans by Asdrubal, by which that city had been declared free.

other, which puts an end to the war of the allies.

217 Antiochus the Great makes war on Ptolemy Philopater.

217 Ptolemy vanquishes Antiochus in a great battle at Raphia, and recovers the provinces of Coelo-Syria and Phœnicia, of which that king had deprived him.

216 Battle of Thrasymenus, in which Flaminius, the Roman general, is drawn into an ambush by Hannibal, and defeated and killed.

— Fabius Maximus is appointed dictator, and sent against Hannibal.

— The senate, not approving of the prudential system of warfare which Fabius observed, invest Minutius, his master of horse, with equal authority.

— Minutius, rashly engaging the enemy, is defeated, and on the point of being destroyed with all his troops, but is happily saved by the brave Fabius.

— Aratus, the prætor of Achaia, having retired from Philip's court with the design of leading a private life, is poisoned by the command of that treacherous monarch.

215 Battle of Cannæ, in which the Romans again
May 21 sustain a signal defeat.

— After this battle Hannibal retires to Capua, which, in resentment against the Romans, had offered him an asylum.

- 214 Hannibal enters into a treaty with Philip of Macedon.
- The senate, resolved to keep the Macedonian out of Italy, make war upon him in his own country.
- Hieron, king of Syracuse, who had long been a faithful ally of Rome, dies. His grandson, Hieronymus, who succeeded him, abandons the party of the Romans, and joins Hannibal. He is soon after assassinated.
- Asdrubal is beaten in Spain by the two Scipios, and prevented from joining Hannibal in Italy.
- 212 Syracuse is taken, after a difficult siege, by Marcellus, the Roman general.*
- 211 The two Scipios are killed in Spain.
- The Romans besiege Capua.
- Alliance of the Ætolians with the Romans. Atalus, king of Pergamus, enters into it.
- 210 Hannibal marches to Rome, and besieges it without success. The Romans soon after take Capua, which they treat with extreme rigour.
- 209 The consul Lævinus finishes the reduction of Sicily.
- 208 Battle between Philip, king of Macedon, and the Ætolians, near Elis. Philopœmen distinguishes himself in it.
- 206 Asdrubal enters Italy, where he is defeated by

* This event put an end to the kingdom of Syracuse, which now became a part of the Roman province of Sicily.

- the consul Livius, whom Nero, the other consul, had joined at the battle of the Metaurus.
- 206 Battle of Mantinea, in which Philopœmen defeats and destroys Machanidas, tyrant of Sparta. Nabis, a still more cruel tyrant, is set up in his room.
- 205 Scipio makes himself master of all Spain.
- 204 He is appointed consul, and permitted to go into Africa for the purpose of making that country the seat of the war.
- Treaty of peace between Philip and the Romans, in which all the allies on both sides are included.
- Ptolemy Philopater dies. Ptolemy Epiphanes, then but five years old, succeeds him.
- 203 Philip of Macedon and Antiochus enter into a league against the young king of Egypt, and agree to seize all his dominions. Antiochus accordingly seizes Palestine and Cœlo-Syria.
- 202 Masinissa poisons Sophonisba,* to save her from falling into the hands of his allies, the Romans, who, fearing her influence, had commanded him to surrender her to them.
- The Carthaginians hastily recall Hannibal into Africa to oppose Scipio.
- Philip, king of Macedon, is defeated by the Rhodians, in a sea-fight off the island of Chio.

* Historians represent Sophonisba as a woman of most attractive beauty and insinuating manners. She had been first married to Syphax, but on the conquest of that prince by Masinissa, became the wife of the conqueror.

202 The Alexandrians implore the protection of the Romans for their infant king.

201 Battle of Zama, in which Scipio* defeats Hannibal. The second Punic war ends by a treaty of peacet between Rome and Carthage.

Philip of Macedon besieges and takes Abydos.

201 The Romans send Marcus Æmilius Lepidus into Egypt to take care of the affairs of the infant king ; he appoints Aristomenes guardian.

200 The Romans, having broken the power of Carthage, begin to think of extending their dominions in the east, and with this view readily embrace a pretext for again quarrelling with Philip of Macedon. On pretence that he had attacked their allies in Greece and Asia, and assisted their enemies in Africa, they declare war against him, and appoint the consul Sulpicius to conduct it.

* From this victory Scipio was surnamed *Africanus*. He is said to have been the first Roman general that, for having conquered a country, was called after its name ; a practice that was afterwards common.

† By this treaty the Carthaginians were obliged to surrender to the Romans all their ships and elephants of war ; to restore to Masinissa all they had usurped from him or his ancestors ; to enter into no war without the consent of the Romans, and to pay to them, in the space of fifty years, 10,000 talents of silver, a sum equivalent to £1,937,500.

THE SECOND CENTURY B.C.

- 199 While Antiochus is at war with Attalus, king of Pergamus, Aristomenes sends Scopas into Palestine and Coelo-Syria, and recovers Jerusalem, Judea, and many other places to king Ptolemy.
- 198 Antiochus defeats Scopas, in a great battle at Paneas, and recovers Judea, &c.
- Battle near Octolophum between the Romans and Philip, in which the former are victorious.
- 198 The Achæans enter into an alliance with Rome.
- 196 Battle of Cynoscephalæ* in which Philip is again defeated by the Romans. He offers to submit to whatever conditions of peace they are pleased to impose. They accordingly make a treaty with him, which terminates the first Macedonian war. This treaty offended the Ætolians, their allies.
- 195 Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, enters Thrace with an army, purposing to erect a kingdom there for one of his sons. The Romans send an embassy to order him to desist.
- 194 Hannibal, who had been chosen prætor at Carthage, being accused by the Romans of holding a secret intelligence with Antiochus, flees from his

* The Dogs' Heads, hills so called.

country, and takes refuge with the Syrian king, whom he encourages to hostilities against Rome.

184 Flaminius engages in a war against Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, on pretence of restoring liberty to Argos, but really to prevent his joining Antiochus. All the Greek states, except the Ætolians, agree to assist him, and Nabis is soon reduced to submit to the conditions of peace imposed on him.

191 The Ætolians and Nabis raise commotions in Greece.

191 Philopœmen, at the head of the Achæans, makes war with success on Nabis, and induces the Lacedæmonians to join the Achæan league.

— Antiochus, having resolved on a war with Rome, makes an alliance with Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Invited by the offended Ætolians, he passes into Greece, and commences his operations by subduing Eubœa and Bactria.

— Philip of Macedon declares for the Romans.

190 The Romans declare war against Antiochus.

— Antiochus seizes on the straits of Thermopylæ, and is there defeated with great loss by Acilius Glabrio, the consul, who had the assistance of Cato in that memorable action.

— Antiochus is driven into Asia, and the Ætolians are reduced to great extremities.

189 The Romans enter Asia, and defeat Antiochus at Magnesia, which puts an end to the war with that monarch,* who signs a disgraceful treaty of

* This victory is said to have been looked upon with

peace, by which he loses great part of his dominions in Asia.

- 188 The consul Fulvius forces the *Ætolians* to submit to the Romans.

Hannibal, and Thoas the *Ætolian*, understanding that they were to be delivered up to the Romans by Antiochus, convey themselves away privately.

Hannibal takes refuge in the island of Crete.

Manlius, the Roman consul, marches against the Galatians, to resent the assistance they had given Antiochus, and subdues them.

- 187 Hyrcanus is sent by Joseph, his father, on an embassy to Ptolemy, to congratulate him on the birth of his eldest son.

Antiochus plunders the temple of Jupiter at Elymais, in order to pay his tribute to the Romans; he is killed there.

- 186 Ptolemy poisons his able and faithful minister, Aristomenes, whose virtue was offensive to him, and gives himself up to vice.

- 185 He drives the Egyptians into a rebellion by his mal-administrations; but assisted by the wisdom and valor of Polycrates, soon quashes the rebellion.

Hannibal abandons the island of Crete, and takes refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia.

wonder by all the eastern and western nations. From the campaign which was terminated by it, may be dated the commencement of that luxury among the Romans, which finally destroyed them. The spoils of Antiochus, which were brought to Rome, first introduced it.

185. The Roman commissioners appointed to decide the differences between Philip and the states of Greece, decree, in arbitrary terms, that the Macedonian garrisons shall be evacuated, and that Philip shall be deprived of all the towns he had recovered from the Greeks, during the war with Antiochus.
- 188 Ptolemy, after having granted the revolting nobility terms of peace, and thereby regained them under his power, perfidiously puts them all to death.
- The elder Cato is censor at Rome. He begins his office with great severity, and displays an inveterate hatred against the Cornelian family.
- 182 Philopœmen marches against the Messenians, who had been induced, by the intrigues of Democrates, to break off their alliance with the Achæans. He is defeated, taken prisoner, and condemned to die by drinking poison.
- Scipio Africanus, the great antagonist of Hannibal, dies.
- Hannibal poisons himself, to avoid being given up to the Romans by Prusias.
- 181 Demetrius, son of Philip of Macedon, is unjustly accused by his brother Perses, and put to death by his father's command.
- 180 The infamous Ptolemy Epiphanes is poisoned by his chief ministers, as he is preparing for war against Seleucus. He leaves two infant sons, Philometor and Physcon; the former of whom

- succeeds him under the guardianship of his mother Cleopatra.
- 178 Philip of Macedon, overwhelmed with misfortunes, and with regret at the unjust death of his son Demetrius, dies. His son Perseus succeeds him.
- 177 Perseus, king of Macedon, marries Laodice, daughter of Seleucus.
- 176 Simon, the protector of the temple at Jerusalem, quarrels with Onias the high priest, and being driven out of Judea, flees into Syria, and brings Heliodorus to rob the temple.
- Onias goes to Antioch to vindicate himself.
- 175 Seleucus Philopater, king of Syria, is poisoned by Heliodorus, whom he had sent, a little before, to rife the temple at Jerusalem.
- 174 Antiochus Epiphanes, who had been a hostage at Rome, ascends the throne of Syria.
- 174 Antiochus Epiphanes causes Onias, the high priest of Jerusalem, to be deposed, and sets Jason, the brother of Onias, who had purchased the high priesthood of him, in his place.
- 174 Several Jews, at the instigation of Jason, renounce Judaism for the religion and ceremonies of the Greeks.
- 173 Antiochus meditates war against Ptolemy Philometor. He is received with great honour at Jerusalem.
- 171 War between Antiochus and Ptolemy. The latter is defeated, with great loss, near Mount Cassius.

170 Menelaus, another brother of Onias, offers for the high priesthood three hundred talents of silver more than Jason had given for it; and obtains a grant of it from Antiochus, which causes a great enmity between the brothers.

— Menelaus, being summoned to Antioch for not paying his purchase money, orders his brother Lysimachus, whom he had left as his vicegerent at Jerusalem, to rifle the temple of all its treasure, and send it to the Syrian court.

— Menelaus causes his brother Onias III. to be killed at Antioch.

— The Jews, exasperated at Menelaus's crimes and tyranny, murder his vicegerent and brother Lysimachus.

— Antiochus, in his second expedition against Egypt, makes himself master of all the country, except Alexandria.

170 Jason, encouraged by a false report of the death of Antiochus, marches to Jerusalem, takes the city, puts his brother Menelaus to flight, and commits great cruelties. Antiochus, in consequence, marches from Egypt thither, and on being told that the Jews had made great rejoicings at the news of his death, lays siege to Jerusalem, takes the city by force, puts forty thousand of the inhabitants to death in three days, and having made as many more captives, sells them for slaves.

170 The Romans, excited by jealousy of the Macedonian power, declare war against Perseus, and begin the second Macedonian war.

169 The Alexandrians make Ptolemy Evergetes king, in the room of Ptolemy Philometor, who had fallen into the hands of Antiochus.

Philometor is set at liberty the same year, and unites with his brother, which induces Antiochus to renew the war.

168 Antiochus rejects the proposals of peace sent him by the two Ptolemies; upon which they send an embassy to Rome against him.

167 The Romans, tired of the Macedonian war, which had hitherto brought them nothing but dishonour, appoint Paulus Æmilius to command in it.

The prætor Anicius subjects Illyria in thirty days.

167 Æmilius totally defeats Perseus at the battle of Pydna, and thus puts an end to the Macedonian empire.*

He returns, during the following year, in triumph to Rome, bringing with him the captive monarch, his two sons, and immense treasures.†

Popilius, one of the ambassadors sent by the Romans into Egypt, obliges Antiochus to quit it, and to come to an accommodation with the two brothers.‡

* Macedonia was not reduced to the form of a Roman province till twenty years after.

† These treasures were so large, that the Romans had no occasion to levy any tax from that time to the reign of Augustus. Of the sons of Perseus, one died, and the other earned his living by following the trade of a working toy-man. He was afterwards preferred to be a writing clerk in one of the offices at Rome.

‡ It was on this occasion that Popilius drew a circle

168 Antiochus, exasperated at the submissions he had been obliged to make in Egypt, turns his rage against the Jews, and sends Apollonius into Judea, who demolishes the walls of Jerusalem, and oppresses the people.

— Judas Maccabeus retires,* with nine others, into the wilderness.

167 Antiochus publishes a decree, to oblige all nations, in subjection to him, to a conformity with the religion of the Grecians,† whence arises a

in the sand around Antiochus, and peremptorily required him to yield to his proposals before he moved out of it. So great was at this time the terror of the Roman name, that that haughty monarch thought it most safe to obey.

* He is generally supposed to have derived this name from a cabalistic word, formed of M. C. B. J., the initial letters of the Hebrew text, *Mi chamo-ka Baalim Jehovah*, i. e., Who among the gods is like unto thee, O Jehovah! Exod. xv. 11: which letters were, perhaps, displayed on his standard. The name Maccabees was not confined to Judas and his brethren, but was extended to all who either at that, or at any other time, had suffered in the same cause from the Grecian sovereigns of Syria or Egypt.

† One of the commissioners who came into Judea, went to Modin, the residence of Mattathias and his sons, a pious old priest, and the father of Judas, surnamed Maccabeus. Apelles, the commissioner, addressed himself first to this devoted and venerable Jew, and endeavoured to persuade him to comply with the king's commands, that, encouraged by his example, the rest of the people of the place might be induced to do the same; but the pious priest exclaimed aloud, that no consideration whatever should induce him or any of his family to forsake the law of their God. From this moment he and his sons became the heads of the party who were determined, even at the hazard of their lives, to stand firm to the covenant and ordinances of their

cruel persecution of the Jews. The statue of Jupiter is erected on the altar of burnt offering.

166 The first library in Rome is founded with books taken from the plunder of Macedon.

— Antiochus goes in person to Jerusalem, to see his orders executed.

— Martyrdom of Eleazar and of the seven Maccabean brothers, and their mother.

— Mattathias and his seven sons retire into the mountains.

— Jesus, son of Sirach, flourishes.

— Paulus Æmilius abandons the cities of Epirus to be plundered by his army, for having espoused the party of Perses.

166 A thousand Achæans, suspected of having favoured Perses, are sent to Rome by Æmilius, to give an account of their conduct. The senate banish them into different towns in Italy, from whence they are not suffered to return until seventeen years after.*

— Mattathias, the venerable and pious champion of Jewish liberty, dies. His son Judas Maccabeus succeeds him.

— Judas defeats Apollonius, and afterwards Seron.

165 Antiochus Epiphanes, wanting money to pay the Romans; goes into Persia with the intention of

God. His descendants, the Maccabees, are also called the Asmoneans, from Asmonæus, the name of his great-grandfather.

* Polybius, the historian, was of the number. This may justly be esteemed the captivity of Greece.

plundering the city and temple of Elymais. Nicanor, Gorgias, and Ptolemy, son of Dorymenes, enter Judea at the head of their armies.

- 165 Judas Maccabeus defeats Nicanor. Gorgias declines a battle against him.

— Lysias, coming into Judea with an army, is completely defeated by Judas, and forced to return to Antioch.

- 164 Judas purifies the temple, after three years and
Dec 22 six months' defilement by the Gentiles.*

— Antiochus Epiphanes is repulsed before Elymais and defeated in his intention to plunder the temple. Irritated at the successes of Judas, he marches towards Judea, with the design of exterminating the Jews, but the hand of God strikes him on the way, and he dies in the most exquisite torments.

- 163 Antiochus Eupator marches against Jerusalem. He is soon after obliged to return into Syria, to expel Philip of Antioch, who had made himself master of his capital.

- 162 Alcimus lays claim to the high-priesthood, and is supported in it by the Syrian king. Judas boldly opposes him.

— Differences arise between Philometor, king of

* The anniversary of this purification is called, in John x. 22, the Feast of Dedication. After this event, Judas and his descendants administered the affairs of the Jews for a hundred and twenty-nine years, uniting both the regal and pontifical dignity in their own persons. They are called the Asmonean princes.

- Egypt, and Physcon, his brother, which continue about five years.
- 161 Judas Maccabeus is slain in a battle with Alcimus and the Syrians. He is succeeded by his brother Jonathan, as chief of the Jews, and high-priest.
- 160 Demetrius is at length acknowledged king of Syria by the Romans.
- Alcimus, the great troubler of the Jews, dies.
- 156 Physcon obtains a decree from the senate of Rome against his brother.
- 155 By virtue of the decree from Rome, Physcon lands with an army in Cyprus, which Philometor had refused to evacuate. He is taken prisoner, but is restored to Lybia and Cyrene by his brother's kindness.
- 154 Demetrius, king of Syria, having lost the affections of his people by his sloth and luxury, Alexander Balas, who pretended to be the son of Antiochus Epiphanes, is set up in opposition to him.
- 153 The grievous extortions committed by the Roman prætor in Spain, occasion a revolt there, and are the commencement of the Celtiberian or Numantine war.
- 153 The Romans acknowledge Alexander Balas as king of Syria.
- 151 Andiscus* causes himself to be declared king

* He was a man of obscure birth, who pretended to be Philip, the son of Perses: hence he is generally called *Pseudo-Philip*.

of Macedon. He is seized and sent to Rome by Metellus, but having made his escape, he re-kindles a long and expensive war against the Romans.

151 War breaks out in Africa between Masinissa and the Carthaginians.

150 The war between the Carthaginians and king Masinissa is renewed with fury.

— Cato, the censor, dies.

149 The city of Utica voluntarily surrenders to Rome.

149 The Romans, taking advantage of the present distress of Carthage, declare hostilities against it, and commence the third Punic war.

— Masinissa having recommended his three sons Micipsa, Gulussa, and Mastanabal, to Scipio Æmilianus,* the Roman general, dies. Æmilianus honourably divides his dominions between them.

— The Carthaginians send a very submissive embassy to Rome to sue for peace; but the senate exact such hard conditions from them, that they resolve to die rather than yield.

148 Metellus defeats Pseudo-Philip, and also another pretender under the name of Alexander, the other son of Perses, and reduces Macedon into the form of a Roman province.

147 The Achæans, who had been long the allies and friends of Rome, incensed against the Romans for

* He was son to the great Paulus Æmilius, who conquered Perses, the last king of Macedon, and had been adopted by the son of the great Scipio Africanus, hence he is called, uniting the names of the two houses, Scipio Æmilianus.

the manner of their interference in their quarrel with the Lacedæmonians, are instigated by Diæus and Critolaus to resist their authority. They insult and abuse the Roman commissioners sent into Achaia.

- 145 Metellus goes into Achaia, where he gains several advantages over the Achæans. He is succeeded by Mummius,* who gains a great battle over them near Leucopetra, takes Corinth, and entirely demolishes it, with Thebes and Colchis. The Peloponnesus of Greece is thus reduced into a Roman province, under the name of Achaia.

- 145 Carthage is taken and entirely destroyed by Scipio Æmilianus, hence surnamed Scipio Africanus the younger.

- 144 On the destruction of Carthage, and the entire conquest of Greece, Spain becomes the chief object of the senate's attention. A new army is sent thither, under the command of Q. Fabius Æmilianus,† to conduct the Lusitanian war, which, under the brave Viriathus, had become a very serious affair.

- 141 Viriathus, with only six thousand men, overthrows the Roman army, consisting of three

* Mummius obtained the surname of *Achaiacus* from his victories. He was so unacquainted with the paintings and works of the most celebrated artists of Greece, which were found in the plunder of Corinth, that he is said to have threatened those who conveyed them to Rome, that if they lost or injured any of them, they should make others in their stead.

† The brother of Scipio Africanus the younger.

times the number under Servilianus, in Further Spain.

- 140 Servilianus, again defeated by Viriathus, makes a treaty of peace with him, by which it was agreed that the brave Spaniard should be considered the friend and ally of Rome, and that the Lusitanians should retain the lands they then actually possessed.

- 139 Servilius Cæpio, the successor of Servilianus, dissatisfied with the peace with the Lusitanians, obtains of the senate the disgraceful permission to break it, and to do Viriathus all the mischief he could. He hires assassins to murder that noble and patriotic general, and thereby greatly weakens the cause of his adherents.

While the Romans were thus defeated and dishonoured in Further Spain, their affairs were scarcely more prosperous in the hither province, in their war with the Numantines.

- 136 The Roman army of 30,000 under Mancinus, is defeated by 4,000 Numantines, and obliged to sue for an accommodation.

- 135 Simon, sovereign pontiff of the Jews, is slain at Jericho by his perfidious son-in-law, Jonathan. His son Hyrcanus succeeds him.

Antiochus Sidetes, on the murder of Simon, re-enters Judea, and besieges Hyrcanus in Jericho.

- 134 Hyrcanus obtains peace with Antiochus on hard conditions.

- 134 The slaves in Sicily raise a revolt under one Eunus, whom they choose as their captain; they

commit the most dreadful outrages, defeat the governor Manlius, and plunder his camp. They go on with the same success and cruelties during the two succeeding years, and their numbers increase to 200,000.

134 Scipio Africanus is sent against the Numantines. He besieges their city, and reduces them to the greatest distress.

132 Tiberius Gracchus is tribune of the people. In opposition to the will of the senate and nobles, he succeeds in renewing the Licinian or Agrarian law, and is appointed, with his father-in-law Appius Claudius, Crassus, Mutius Scaevola, &c., to make an equal division of the lands among the people.

132 Attalus, the mad king of Pergamus, dies, and bequeaths his dominions to the Romans; Gracchus prevails to have them divided among the people.

132 Gracchus attempts to obtain his re-election to the tribunate, but the offended nobles determine not to submit to this new infringement on the constitution, and he is murdered in a tumult which had been excited on his account.

The Roman people, resenting the cruel treatment of their tribune, accuse Scipio Nasica, his most strenuous opposer, as the author of it. He is consequently obliged to flee.

132 The besieged Numantines, reduced to the last extremity, set fire to their houses, kill their wives and children, and perish in the flames, after having maintained a war against the Romans for fourteen

years. The rest of Spain soon after submits to Rome.

- 130 Antiochus Sidetes is defeated and killed by the Parthians ; on which Demetrius Nicator, who had been detained nine years in Parthia, resumes the Syrian crown.

- 129 Pergamus is reduced to a Roman province.

- 128 The brave Scipio Africanus II. is found dead in his bed, murdered, as is supposed, by the treachery of his wife Sempronia. His lands are divided among the people.

- 125 A great part of Africa is devoured by locusts, the infection of whose dead bodies causes a dreadful plague.

- 122 Caius Gracchus, the brother of Tiberius, renders himself increasingly popular at Rome, by many public acts in favour of the poor ; and is chosen tribune a second time, in spite of the opposition of the senate.

- 121 Gracchus, to humble the senate, obtains one law to have six hundred Roman knights, most of them wealthy plebeians, made senators ; and another for determining all private causes by the knights, exclusive of the senators.

A decree is passed by the senate for the rebuilding of Carthage, and Gracchus, being appointed at the head of that colony, leads six thousand Romans into Africa.

- 120 A dreadful contest at Rome between the patricians and plebeians. The consul Opimius is at the

head of the former, and C. Gracchus of the latter.

- 120 Opimius having promised great rewards for the apprehension of Caius Gracchus, that distinguished patriot orders one of his slaves to kill him.*

- 118 Dalmatia is conquered by Metellus.

— Marius, a man of obscure birth, begins to appear. He is appointed tribune of the commons, in which office he tyrannizes alike over the senate and people.

- 117 Marcius Rex opens a way from the Alps to the Pyrenees, and lays the foundation of Narbonne.

- 115 Marius is sent as governor of Further Spain, where he quickly clears the country of banditti.

- 113 Portius Cato, marching against the Scordisci, a people of Thrace, is drawn into an ambush, and defeated by them. On his return, he is prosecuted for extortion in his province, and banished from Rome.

- 112 The Cimbri, from the northern parts of Germany, make a successful attack upon the Roman provinces; and having defeated Papyrius and his army, commit great outrages and devastations in Helvetia and Gaul.

* The tumult which preceded and followed the death of Caius Gracchus, proved more sanguinary than that in which Tiberius fell: upwards of three thousand perished in it. The administration of the Gracchi, especially that of Caius, notwithstanding its turbulence, was, on several accounts, the most splendid in the annals of the republic; and the time of his death has been styled the *true date of the destruction of Roman liberty*.

112 Metellus makes a successful expedition against the Scordisci.

— Micipsa, king of Numidia, dies, and leaves his dominions between his two sons, Hiempsal and Adherbal, and Jugurtha, his nephew.

— Jugurtha murders Hiempsal, on which Adherbal goes to Rome to complain of his treachery to the senate.

111 The senate, bribed by Jugurtha's presents, acquit him of the charges preferred against him by his cousin.

— Adherbal is soon after besieged by Jugurtha in Cirta, his capital, and being obliged to capitulate, is put to a cruel death.

110 The Romans declare war against Jugurtha, for his treatment of his cousin Adherbal.*

— Hyrcanus, sovereign Pontiff of Judea, lays siege to Samaria, while his two brave sons, John and Judas, defeat the Syrian forces that are sent to its relief.

— Bestia and Scaurus are bribed into a dishonourable peace with Jugurtha, which the senate annuls.

— Jugurtha is summoned to appear before the senate, but avoids it by bribery.†

109 He causes Massiva, the son of Gulussa, to be

* The Jugurthine war lasted five years. It owes its celebrity chiefly to the talents of the ancient historians, who have so minutely described all its operations.

† Upon leaving Rome, on this occasion, Jugurtha is said to have looked back on the city several times; and to have exclaimed, "Rome wants only a purchaser, and were one to be found, it were inevitably ruined."

assassinated in the midst of Rome, to prevent his wresting the crown from him.

- 109 The consul Albinus marches into Numidia at the head of a powerful army, but is amused by Jugurtha, and prevented from undertaking any hostilities against him.

— The forces of Cyzicenus sent to the relief of Samaria, are cut off. Scythopolis is betrayed to Hyrcanus, and Samaria surrenders to him, and is demolished.

— Aulus Posthumius, to whom Albinus had entrusted the war with Jugurtha, being unwarily drawn into some narrow passes, is totally defeated, and obliged to leave Numidia in ten days.

- 108 Metellus is sent into Numidia. He takes the opulent city of Vacca, and defeats Jugurtha.

— The Cimbri defeat the consul Silanus.

- 107 Metellus attempts, though without success, to take Zama: Jugurtha makes a fraudulent treaty of peace with him.

— Marius, the lieutenant of Metellus, having supplanted him, and gained the consulship and the command of the army in Numidia, treats the nobility with great insolence.

- 106 Marius leads his army through the burning sands of Africa, takes Capsa, and the fortress of Molucha, and reduces Jugurtha to great difficulties.

— After a prosperous reign of twenty-nine years, Hyrcanus* is succeeded in all his conquests and

* The three principal Jewish sects, the Pharisees;

- dignities by his son Aristobulus, who soon after assumes the title of king.
- 106 Aristobulus subdues the greater part of Iturea.
- Sylla, being raised to the questorship, is appointed to serve under Marius: and with him repeatedly defeats the Numidian king.
- 105 Cicero is born at Arpinum.
- Jan. 2. 105 Bocchus, king of Mauritania, the brother-in-law of Jugurtha, makes a truce with Marius, and betrays Jugurtha to him. Marius sends Sylla to conduct him, laden with chains, to Rome; where he is kept in prison to adorn the proconsul's triumph at his return. The captivity of Jugurtha soon puts an end to the Numidian war, of which he had been the promoter and cause.
- 104 The Cimbri defeat 80,000 Romans on the banks of the Rhone.
- 103 Marius makes his grand entry into Rome in triumph; he is preceded by the spoils of Numidia, and by the unfortunate Jugurtha and his two sons in chains.
- 101 Marius defeats the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ, where he slays 200,000 of them, and takes their king, Teucho-bocchus, prisoner, with 90,000 of his forces.
- 100 The Cimbri are defeated by Marius and his colleague, Catulus; 140,000 of them are slaughtered, and 60,000 taken prisoners.

the Sadducees and the Essenes, are supposed to have first appeared during the reign of Hyrcanus.

THE FIRST CENTURY B.C.

- 99 Dolabella conquers Lusitania.
- 91 Mithridates puts the king of Cappadocia to death, and sets his own son on the throne.
- 90 Sylla drives the son of Mithridates from Cappadocia. The Cappadocians refusing to live without a king, are permitted to choose one, and raise Ariobarzanes to the throne.
- 90 The Social war, occasioned by the refusal of the senate to sanction a law, introduced by Drusus, to grant to all the Italian states which had been conquered and incorporated with the empire, the privileges and immunities of Roman citizens, begins, and continues three years. Marius and Sylla are appointed to command in it.
- 87 The Romans declare war against Mithridates,* the most warlike and powerful of the Asiatic princes, for having availed himself of their embarrassed circumstances to invade and conquer

* Mithridates was a very extraordinary person, both for the endowments of his mind, and for his military skill. Cicero says of him, that he was the greatest of kings, next to Alexander. He was so learned, that though he had twenty-two different nations under his dominions, he could speak to all his subjects in their own language.

several of their eastern provinces. Sylla, at that time the most popular general, is appointed to command in it.

The Social war, in which 300,000 men had perished, ends by conceding to all the states, except the Samnites and Lucanians, all they had contended for.

87 Marius attempts to deprive Sylla of the command in the Mithridatic war; whence arises the civil contest between these two generals, which deluged the city with blood.

Marius, through the influence of Sylla, is declared an enemy to his country, and is banished from Rome.

86 Having learned that Cinna had espoused his cause, Marius returns to Rome, and entering it like a conqueror, inhumanly sacrifices his enemies to his fury, and fills the city with slaughter.

Mithridates causes all the Romans in Asia Minor to be massacred in one day.

85 Cinna and Marius, without the people's choice, cause themselves to be declared consuls. Marius dies.

Young Marius unites with Cinna in all his cruelties.

Athens is surrendered to Mithridates, through the influence of Aristion, an Epicurean philosopher.

85 Sylla, in prosecution of the Mithridatic war, takes Athens, and sends its valuable libraries to Rome.

March
1.

— He defeats the armies of Mithridates at Chæroneæ and Orchomenos.

84 Anxious to return to Rome to oppose Cinna and the Marian faction, Sylla yields to the request of Mithridates, and hastily concludes a peace with him, by which the Pontic monarch is obliged to abandon all his conquests in Greece, Macedon, Ionia and the province of Asia, and to confine himself within the ancient boundaries of his kingdom.

83 Cinna and Papyrius Carbo cause themselves to be again declared consuls for this year.

83 Muræna, who had been left in Asia by Sylla, renews, on frivolous pretexts, hostilities with Mithridates, and begins the second Mithridatic war.

— Cinna marches against Sylla, who is returning from the east laden with immense wealth. He is murdered on the way at Ancona, by one of his own soldiers, on which Carbo raises an army of 200,000 men, to keep Sylla out of Italy.

82 Sylla lands in Italy, and defeats the consul Norbanus at Canusium, with great slaughter, on which most of the troops come over to him.

— The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus is burnt.

— Pompey, who now begins to appear, joins Sylla with three legions, and is honoured by him with the title of Imperator.

81 Sylla, having routed all the armies that were sent to oppose him, and conquered young Marius at Sacriportus, marches to Rome, enters the capitol,

and makes himself master of the city, where he takes revenge, by proscriptions and massacres, on the partisans of Marius, so that Rome continues to be a horrid scene of bloodshed.

— He causes himself to be appointed perpetual dictator.

80 He sends his absolute orders to Muræna, to desist from hostilities against Mithridates, and thereby terminates the second Mithridatic war.

78 After having destroyed above 100,000 Roman citizens, and committed numerous atrocities, Sylla voluntarily resigns the dictatorship, and retires to the situation of a private citizen.

77 He dies of a loathsome disease.*

— Lepidus, one of the consuls, gathers together the remains of the Marian faction, in the hope of establishing himself in the government.

76 Pompey, who had been commissioned by the Roman senate to take measures for the safety of the republic, defeats Lepidus as he is marching to Rome at the head of his army.

76 Sertorius, a Roman general, who had been proscribed by Sylla, having taken possession of Spain, protects the remains of the Marian faction. The adherents of Sylla make war upon him.

— Perperna joins Sertorius in Spain.

74 Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, dies, and bequeaths his dominions to the Romans.

* See A. D. 44, note.

74 Apion, the son of Ptolemy Physcon, likewise bequeaths to them his kingdom of Cyrene.

73 The third Mithridatic war begins. Sertorius espouses the cause of the Pontic monarch, who invades Paphlagonia, and having quickly reduced that province, enters Bithynia.

— Lucullus marches against him, and obliges him to raise the siege of Cyzicus with considerable loss.

— Sertorius, still successful against the Romans in Spain, unconquered either by Metellus or Pompey, is at length assassinated by the treachery of Perperna, who takes the command of the army.

72 The Servile war, which originated in the revolt of a few gladiators under Spartacus, one of their number, breaks out in Italy. Though small in its beginnings, it increases by accessions of immense numbers of slaves from every part of Italy and other provinces to such a formidable extent, that it greatly alarms the senate, and obliges them to send Crassus to quell it.

— Lucullus destroys the greater part of Mithridates' fleet, reduces Paphlagonia and Bithynia, pursues the warlike monarch into his own dominions, and lays siege to Amisus and Eupatoria, the two chief cities of Pontus.

71 Mithridates, completely vanquished, flees into Armenia, and seeks refuge with his haughty son-in-law, Tigranes.

70 Pompey defeats Perperna, and puts him to death, and thereby terminates the Spanish war.

70 Crassus puts an end to the Servile war, by the defeat and death of Spartacus.

69 Lucullus requires Tigranes to deliver up Mithridates, and on his refusal, declares war against him.

— Alexandra, the widow of Alexander Janneus, and queen of the Jews, dies. Her eldest son, Hyrcanus II., assumes the regal authority.

— Aristobulus, her younger son, subdues his weak and indolent brother, and takes the government into his own hands.

— Pompey and Crassus are chosen consuls.

68 Tigranes and Mithridates concert measures together for supporting the war against Lucullus. Lucullus gains a signal victory over Tigranes at Tigranocerta.

67 The forces of Mithridates and Tigranes again sustain a defeat from Lucullus, near the river Arsanius.

— The forces of Lucullus mutiny, and his lieutenant Triarius sustains a signal defeat from Mithridates.

66 Pompey is constituted, by the Manilian law, absolute governor of all the Asiatic provinces, and commander of the armies sent to oppose Mithridates and Tigranes.

65 Lucullus, after his great successes, has the mortification of being accused of intentionally protracting the war, of seeing his army mutiny, and of being dispossessed of the command by the arrival of Pompey.

65 Catiline forms a conspiracy to assassinate the
Dec. 5 consuls, and seize on the consulship: a plot which is not carried into effect.

64 Antipater,* grown rich and ambitious, excites disturbances in Judea, and endeavours to dethrone Aristobulus, and to aid Hyrcanus, his elder brother, in recovering the crown.

64 Pompey marches into Syria, and reduces it into the form of a Roman province.† Antiochus Asiaticus retires to a private condition in life.

63 Mithridates appears again in Pontus.

— Catiline, with a band of profligates, lays the plot of a second conspiracy to murder the consuls, and burn the city of Rome.

— The two Jewish princes, Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, finally refer their cause to Pompey, at this time at Damascus.‡

62 Mithridates destroys himself to avoid being given up by his son Pharnaces to the Romans.

— Aristobulus, fearing the decision of Pompey, raises an army against him, and withdraws into Jerusalem.

62 Pompey besieges Jerusalem, and takes the city
Jul. 27 and temple, on the anniversary of the day on which

* Antipater or Antipas, was the father of Herod the Great. He was by birth an Idumæan, but by religion a Jew.

† Here ended the empire of the Seleucidæ in Asia, after it had existed two hundred and fifty eight years.

‡ While Pompey was in this part of Asia, twelve kings, it is said, came to make their court to him, and were all seen, at the same time, attending upon him.

it had been taken by Nebuchadnezzar: Aristobulus is made prisoner, and Hyrcanus is allowed to be prince and high priest, but is forbidden to wear the diadem. Judea is reduced to its ancient limits, and obliged to pay tribute to the Romans.

62 Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, having surrendered himself and his kingdom to the Romans, is made king of Bosphorus.

62 Dec. 5. * Catiline's conspiracy having been discovered by Cicero, the consul of Rome, the conspirators are punished with death, and Cicero receives for his vigilance the thanks of the public, and the title of Father of his country.

60 Sept. 30. Pompey the Great, after having destroyed or taken more than two millions of people, captured or burnt upwards of fifteen hundred cities, and added twelve provinces to the empire, returns to Rome, and obtains the most magnificent triumph ever known there.

59 Pompey begins to display his aim at the supreme power. Through the instrumentality of the equally ambitious Julius Cæsar, he and Crassus are reconciled; and a coalition is formed between Pompey, Cæsar and Crassus, who agree that nothing shall be transacted in the republic, without their joint concurrence. This is called *the first triumvirate*.

58 Julius Cæsar, by the interest of his two associates, is chosen consul with Bibulus.

* Cicero ever after boasted of this day as the most glorious of his life.

57 | He procures the government of Transalpine Gaul, together with the command of four legions, to be committed to him for five years.

April | Cicero is obliged to go into banishment, through the influence of Clodius, an infamous tribune, who accused him of putting the adherents of Catiline to death without trial.

56 | He is recalled, through the interest of Pompey.
Aug. 4

54 | Pompey and Crassus are chosen consuls.

54 | Caesar lands at Deal in his first invasion of
Aug. 55. Britain, where he meets with a bold and vigorous resistance from the inhabitants.

53 | The province of Spain is assigned to Pompey, and those of Asia to Crassus, for five years: the government of Gaul is also continued for the same term to Caesar.

Crassus, having hastened into the east to take possession of the wealthy provinces assigned him, marches to Jerusalem, and seizes all the treasure and the sacred utensils which Pompey had forborne to take.

Caesar lands a second and last time in Britain. He soon leaves it again without having planted a colony, or erected a single fortress on its shores.

About the same time, his daughter Julia, whom he had married to Pompey, and who, by her prudent management, had maintained peace between the chiefs, dies.

Crassus marches into Parthia, and though the

Parthians were at the time in alliance with Rome, he besieges and takes Nicesphorum.

53 He pursues his disgraceful conquests and extortions in Mesopotamia and Syria, sparing neither temples nor people.

53 Crassus is surprised and defeated by the Parthians in Mesopotamia, and being obliged to retire into Carrhæ, is there slain with all his retinue.*

52 The news of the death of Crassus gives a fresh impulse to the ambition of Pompey and Cæsar, and brings on that fatal contest between them, which ended in the destruction of Pompey, and with him, of Roman liberty.

51 Pompey is declared sole consul of Rome, a thing unknown before.

— Cæsar still successfully pursues his conquests in Gaul, &c., which greatly increases his reputation and influence at Rome.

49 Through the influence of Pompey, whose jealousy had been excited by the successes and the increasing popularity of Cæsar, that general is commanded by the senate to resign his proconsulship within a certain time, on pain of being declared an enemy to the state; which he refuses to do, unless Pompey would also resign his office.

48 The consuls raise a powerful army against him,

* Orodes, king of Parthia, by way of insult to this rapacious and odious invader, on receiving his head, which was cut off and sent to him, ordered the mouth to be filled with melted lead.

the command of which they entrust to Pompey, with plenary power to take care of the republic.

48 Cæsar assembles his veteran legions, and marches to Italy with great speed. He takes Ariminum, and crosses the Rubicon, which separated his province of Cisalpine Gaul from those of Rome.

March Pompey, greatly alarmed, orders all the chief people to follow him to Capua, and thence to Brundisium, where Cæsar besieges him. He escapes, by means of his fleet, to Spain, leaving his successful rival master of all Italy.

Cæsar seizes on the public treasury, and pursues Pompey into Spain : Cicero, Cato, and upwards of two hundred other Roman senators, hasten thither also to join Pompey.

Cæsar, after various successes in Spain, and after being defeated by Pompey, sails back to Rome, where he is chosen dictator.

47 Battle of Pharsalia, in which Cæsar, with inferior forces, gives Pompey a total overthrow.
Aug. 9

Pompey flees into Egypt, to take refuge with Ptolemy, who perfidiously orders him to be assassinated as soon as he landed on the shore, and sends his head as a grateful present to Cæsar.

On the death of Pompey, the seat of war is removed from Asia into Africa: Cneus Pompey, Cato, Labienus and Scipio, with Juba, king of Numidia, who are still determined to carry on the war, concentrate their forces, and assemble in council at Utica.

46 Caesar follows his opponents into Africa.

Dec.
45
April. He totally overthrows the combined armies of Scipio and Juba in the battle of Thapsus. After this battle, all Africa, with the exception of Utica, in which Cato commanded, submits to him.

— He besieges Utica. Cato kills himself to avoid falling into his hands, and Utica surrenders.

— He returns to Rome, and forty days of rejoicing are decreed on account of his victories.

July.

45 Julius Caesar reforms the Roman calendar, which had been settled by Numa Pompilius, by introducing the solar year instead of the lunar.*

* The lunar year is that by which the Mahometans reckon to the present day: it is eleven days shorter than the solar. The year, as settled by Julius Caesar, consisted of 365 days 6 hours, instead of 355 days, i. e. of 365 days for three years in succession; and on the fourth year, of 366 days. This mode of reckoning, which is called the *old style*, and which is still used in Russia and some of the Swiss Cantons, was employed throughout Europe till 1582, when, it having been discovered that the Julian year exceeded the solar by eleven minutes and twelve seconds, which, in 131 years, amounted to a whole day, Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by deducting ten days from the month of October, and by ordaining that every four hundredth year should take an additional day. By this means he brought the register of time so close to the solar year, as not to admit of a day's variation in five thousand years. This amendment of the calendar is called the *new style*; it was not acceded to in England till the year 1753, when, by an act of parliament, the ten days which had been expunged by Pope Gregory, and an additional day, which had accrued since his time, were taken out of the calendar by reckoning the third of September as the fourteenth. At this time also the year, which before had commenced on the 25th of March, was appointed to begin on the first of January;

This is called *the year of confusion*, from its consisting of fifteen months, instead of twelve.

- 44 The civil war is renewed in Spain by Cnæus and Sextius, Pompey's sons. Cæsar defeats them, and takes Munda, after a siege of three weeks.

- 43 Cæsar, on his return from Spain, is appointed consul and dictator for ten years.

— The walls of Jerusalem are rebuilt.

— Mark Antony, now become the colleague of Cæsar, presents him with a crown. Other sycophants crown his statues, which excites a jealousy of him that leads to a conspiracy against his life, at the head of which are Brutus and Cassius.

- 43 Mar. 15. Cæsar, the mighty conqueror, who had fought fifty successful battles, killed above one million one hundred and ninety-two thousand men, and taken more than a thousand towns by assault, is murdered in the senate-house by Brutus and Cassius.

— Mark Antony endeavours to secure his own elevation to that supreme authority from which Cæsar had fallen.

- 42 Nov. 27. Antony, not finding himself a match for Octavius, agrees to divide the power with him and Lepidus. The *second triumvirate* is therefore formed between Octavius, Antony and Lepidus; a

a change from which arose the custom, common during the latter half of the last century, of double dating events which happened between the first of January and the 25th of March. The date of the decollation of Charles I. for example, was written January 30, 1648-9; that is, 1648 according to the old style, 1649 according to the new.

fatal league, which is cemented with the blood of the best citizens of Rome.

42 Brutus and Cassius are condemned as traitors.

— The eloquent, accomplished and patriotic Cicero,
Dec. 7. is put to death by order of the triumvirate.

— Brutus and Cassius strengthen themselves in Asia by levying forces, and collecting military stores.

41 Brutus and Cassius march into Greece, and
Oct. meet Antony and Octavius on the plains of Philippi. In this battle the success is at first nearly equal on both sides; Brutus having defeated Octavius, and Antony, Cassius; but Cassius, who had fled, mistaking the forces of Brutus, which were coming to his assistance, for those of Antony, throws himself on his sword, and expires.

— About twenty days after the first engagement, Brutus, whose fleet had been victorious over that of Antony, again risks a battle on the same spot, and being defeated, he also puts an end to his life.

41 Brutus and Cassius being dead, the triumvirs divide the provinces of the empire between them.

— Antony marches into Asia to take possession of the provinces.

— He summons Cleopatra to appear before him at Tarsus, to answer for having assisted Cassius; when she so captivates him by her beauty and wit, that he neglects all other concerns for her company.

— Octavius divides the lands of Italy among his

soldiers, and thereby occasions great discontent, which is encouraged by Fulvia, the abandoned wife of Mark Antony. Octavius, in revenge, repudiates her daughter Claudia.

41 Fulvia, to be revenged on Octavius, makes war herself upon him.*

39 Antony, on hearing that his friends had been beaten in Italy by Octavius, sails thither with a large fleet, lays siege to Brundisium, and invites Pompey's son to join him against his rival.

— He at length makes peace with Octavius, by marrying his sister.

39 During Antony's absence, Antigonus, the son of Aristobulus, and the last of the Asmonean princes, is set on the throne of Jerusalem by the Parthians, in opposition to Herod the Great, whose cause Antony, from motives of gratitude, favoured.

— Herod goes to Rome, and through the influence of Antony, obtains a grant of the government of Judea.

39 Ventidius defeats and kills Pacorus, the son of the king of Parthia, and destroys most of his army on the fourteenth anniversary of the defeat of Crassus. He obtains the honour of a triumph.

38 Herod, encouraged by the grant he had obtained from the Romans, collects a great army, besieges Jerusalem, and takes it after a siege of six months.

— He marries Mariamne, the grand-daughter both

* This Perusian war, as it is called, was terminated by her death.

of Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, to whom he had been engaged four years before.

- 37 Antigonus, having surrendered himself prisoner, is sent to Antony at Antioch, who puts him to death* to gratify Herod.

Octavius marries Livia, the wife of Tiberius Nero.

- 35 Mark Antony engages in a fatal expedition against the Parthians, in which he loses about sixty thousand men.

- 35 Herod murders Aristobulus, the brother of his wife Mariamne, whom he had raised to the high-priesthood.

- 34 Having become odious to the Jews by the murder of Aristobulus, Herod is summoned to appear before Mark Antony to answer for it. He leaves an order with his brother to put his favourite Mariamne to death, if he did not return in safety.†

- 33 Antony makes himself master of Armenia, and puts the king in chains.

- 32 Octavius deposes Lepidus from all authority in the state.

- 32 M. Antony repudiates the sister of Octavius, and makes a will prejudicial to the Roman state,

* Thus ended the reign of the Asmoneans, which had lasted from the beginning of the government of Judas Maccabeus to this time, one hundred and twenty-nine years.

† This order, together with the murder of her brother, inspired Mariamne with an invincible aversion for her husband, and proved the source of endless troubles in his family.

in favour of Cleopatra. Octavius declares war in consequence against Cleopatra, and causes Antony to be deposed from his command, on which he is soon abandoned by most of his friends.

31 ^{2 Sep.} Octavius defeats the fleet of Cleopatra and her infamous companion, near Actium, in Epirus: a victory which put a complete end to the last remains of the Macedonian kingdom, and terminated the third great empire.

30 Cleopatra, to ingratiate herself with Octavius, betrays Antony to him. Urged to desperation by this treachery, and by a false report of her death, Antony stabs himself. Cleopatra, to avoid gracing the triumph of Octavius, kills herself by the bite of an asp.

29 Having spent the winter in settling the affairs of Asia Minor, Octavius returns to Rome, and is honoured with a magnificent triumph.*

— The temple of Janus is shut the third time.

29 Herod, jealous of his beautiful and excellent wife, Mariamne, who had treated him with coolness since the murder of her brother, and the discovery of his cruel orders respecting herself, yields to the suggestions of his perfidious sister, Salome, and puts her to death. An act of which he afterwards repents most bitterly.†

* Such immense wealth was brought to Rome on the conquest of Egypt, that the value of money fell one-half, and the prices of all provisions and saleable articles were doubled.

† "Herod's Lament for Mariamne" is the subject of one of Lord Byron's Hebrew Melodies.

28 A dreadful pestilence rages in Judea, which the Jews consider a just judgment on Herod for his cruelties.

27 Octavius offers to lay down his authority, and retire to a private life. He is consequently requested to take the whole government on himself, to which, with seeming reluctance, he at length consents, and assumes the title of Augustus Caesar.*

25 The temple of Janus is shut the fourth time, on the return of Augustus from his war with the Cantabrians.

23 Marcellus, the adopted son of Augustus, dies, greatly lamented.

22 Herod, the more to ingratiate himself with Augustus, sends his two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, to Rome, to be educated under the emperor's eye. Augustus permits him to name one of them as his successor.

Gaul is divided into sixteen provinces.

20 The Roman ensigns are recovered from the Parthians by Tiberius.

19 In order to ingratiate himself with the Jews, Herod proposes gradually to rebuild, at his own expense, the temple of Jerusalem; which, during the lapse of five centuries, had fallen to decay. He

* Thus ended the greatest commonwealth, and thus began the greatest monarchy the world ever knew. Rome is said to have been, at this time, fifty miles in circuit, to have contained four millions of citizens, to have possessed an annual revenue of forty millions sterling, and to have had nearly the whole known world under her authority.

employs eighteen thousand workmen on it for nine years, and spares no cost to render it the most magnificent building in the world.*

19 The poet Virgil dies.

16 Herod visits Rome, to pay his court to Augustus, and to bring back his two sons.

13 The triumvir Lepidus, who had borne the office of Pontifex Maximus, or high priest, dies. Augustus takes that office on himself.†

12 The Pannonians are conquered by Tiberius.

— Agrippa, the particular favourite and friend of Augustus, dies.

11 Some of the German tribes are conquered by Drusus, the brother of Tiberius.

— Herod, at the instigation of his sister Salome, who feared the resentment of the princes, for the share she had had in the condemnation of their mother, accuses his two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, before Augustus of treason; but the emperor acquits them.

8 This year is remarkable for the deaths of the

* Herod finished the temple for use in about nine years; but it continued increasing in splendour and munificence, through the pious donations of the people, till the reign of Nero, when it was completed: so that the statement of the Jews, that it had been forty-six years in building, was literally true; that period had elapsed from its commencement by Herod, to the time when they made the assertion.

† All the Roman emperors after him, as well Christians as heathens, bore this title till the time of Gratian, A. D. 375; who, being a pious prince, thought it inconsistent with his profession of Christianity.

celebrated *Mecænas*,* and his friend, the famous poet, *Horace*.

- 6 Herod, influenced by his infamous sister, again accuses his two sons before Augustus; and having procured their condemnation, causes them to be strangled.

- 5 John the Baptist is born.

- 5 The Roman empire being throughout in a state of peace, the temple of *Janus* is shut for the fifth time. This period of tranquillity continued twelve years.

- 4 During this peaceful season, Jesus Christ is born at *Bethlehem*.†

Herod puts all the male children in Judea, under two years old, to death, in the hope of destroying Him who was born king of the Jews.

- 3 This infamous governor of the Jews, being taken ill of a loathsome disorder, is removed to *Jericho*, where he orders the Jewish chiefs to visit him. On their arrival he imprisons them all, and makes his wretched sister *Salome*, and her husband *Alexas*, solemnly promise that they shall be murdered as

* *Mecænas* was a very benevolent and accomplished man, and next to *Agrippa*, the most intimate friend of *Augustus Cæsar*, who is supposed to have acted, in all affairs of state, by his advice, and under his influence. He was the great patron of literature, and under his fostering care the age of Augustus became eminently distinguished for productions of taste and learning.

† This event took place nearly four years before the time vulgarly assigned to it.

soon as he expires, in order to prevent the Jews from rejoicing at his death.

- 2 He causes Antipater, his eldest son, to be executed for his treasonable conduct, and dies himself miserably, five days after, leaving his three sons, Archelaus, Herod Antipas,* and Herod Philip, to share his dominions.

Salome and her husband, notwithstanding their oath, release the Jewish chiefs imprisoned at Jericho.

Archelaus goes to Rome to have the kingdom confirmed to him by Augustus. The Jews send an embassy at the same time with a petition that they may be permitted to live according to their own laws, under a Roman governor.†

Augustus, disregarding the Jewish embassy, assigns half the kingdom to Archelaus, and divides

* It is this Herod who is mentioned in Scripture as the tetrarch of Galilee who beheaded John the Baptist, and who, with his men of war, set our Saviour at nought, and mocked him.

† It is thought that our Lord alludes to this circumstance in the parable related by Luke xix. 12—27. "*A certain nobleman (the son of Herod) went into a far country (Italy) to receive for himself a kingdom (that of Judea), and to return: but his citizens (the Jews) hated him, and sent a message after him, saying, we will not have this man to reign over us.*" The Jews, however, failed in their request, and Archelaus, having received the kingdom, on his return took severe revenge on those "*who would not that he should reign over them.*" The application of this parable is to Jesus Christ, who foretels that on his ascension he should go to receive the kingdom, and that on his return at the destruction of Jerusalem, he would take vengeance on those that rejected him.

the remaining half between Herod Antipas and Philip, and their aunt Salome.

- 0 The vulgar era of our Saviour's birth, or *Annus Domini*.

CHRONOLOGY

OF

THE FIRST CENTURY A.D.

4 Augustus adopts Tiberius, obliging him at the same time, although he had a son of his own, to adopt his nephew Germanicus, the son of his brother Drusus.

— Conspiracy of Cinna, the grandson of Pompey, and other great men, against Augustus, which Augustus nobly pardons.

5 The Parthians desire a king of the Roman emperor, who sends them Vonones.

7 The Jews and Samaritans complain to Augustus of the tyranny of Archelaus; he is consequently banished into Gaul, and the Jewish ethnarchy is reduced to a Roman province.

8 Cyrenius, governor of Syria, is sent to tax Judea: and Coponius, a Roman knight, to govern it. Cyrenius seizes on all the treasure, and carries it with him to Antioch.*

* This taxing is that alluded to Luke ii. 2. The

9. Ovid, the poet, is banished to Tomos.
 — Varus, who by his tyrannical conduct, had excited the Germans to revolt, is defeated and killed in Germany, by Arminius.*
10. Marcus Ambivius is sent governor to Judea.
 — Salome, the infamous sister of Herod, bequeaths all her wealth to the empress Livia, and dies.
12. Augustus, growing old and infirm, admits Tiberius into a co-partnership of command and sovereignty with himself.†
13. Ambivius is recalled from Judea, and Annius Rufus is sent thither as procurator in his stead.
14. Augustus Cæsar dies at Nola, in Campania, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Tiberius is declared his successor.
 Aug. 19.
 — Tiberius begins his reign with the murder of young Agrippa, the grandson of Augustus, and the son of Agrippa, the particular friend and favourite of that emperor.
14. Germanicus, the adopted son of Tiberius, marches against the Marsi, and destroys their country for fifty miles round, without losing one Roman; after which he overthrows seven German nations, who had attacked him on his return, and enters into

enrolment previous to it took place eleven years before, at the time of our Saviour's birth, but the taxation was not carried into effect until the deposition of Archelaus.

* This disaster so affected Augustus, that he kept the anniversary of it, as a day of mourning, so long as he lived.

† From hence, the fifteenth year of Tiberius, mentioned in the gospel of Luke, is to be reckoned.

his winter quarters, laden with honours, and rich with plunder.

- 14 Tiberius grows jealous of Germanicus, and endeavours, by every artifice, to make himself popular.

- 15 Valerius Gratus succeeds Annius Rufus as governor of Judea, and enjoys the dignity eleven years.

Germanicus enters the territories of the revolted Catti, ravages their country, and burns Mallium, their chief city.

- 16 He defeats the celebrated German chief, Arminius, recovers the eagles and standards which had belonged to the legions of Varus, erects trophies on the field of battle in honour of Tiberius, and having thus put an end to the war with the Germans, is honoured with a triumph.

Herod Antipas builds the city of Tiberias, in honour of Tiberius.

- 17 The poet Ovid and the historian Livy both die
Jan. 2. on the same day.

- 17 Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, dies of grief at the treatment he had received from Tiberius: his kingdom is reduced into a Roman province in the following year by Germanicus.

- 18 Tiberius, fearing the power and interest of Germanicus with the army, recalls him from his Germanic legions, and sends him into Asia with consular authority to quell the seditions of the Armenians, and to conduct the Parthian war.

Cneius Piso and his wife Plancia, sworn ene-

mies to Germanicus, are sent into Asia with secret instructions from Tiberius, to alienate the Syrian forces from him before his arrival. They are shipwrecked on the way, and saved by Germanicus.

- 19 Germanicus is poisoned by Piso, and dies at Antioch on his return to Rome, leaving his amiable wife, Agrippina, in the deepest affliction. The news of his death is received at Rome with the greatest grief.

Tiberius banishes all Jews and Egyptians from Rome.

- 20 Piso, on his return to Rome, is prosecuted by the senate, for the death of Germanicus and other crimes. To avoid punishment, he kills himself.

- 23 Sejanus contrives to take off Drusus, the only son of Tiberius, by poison.

- 26 The ministry of the gospel is first begun by John the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ, and carried on by him during three years and a half.*

* It will be remembered that Daniel, in his prophecies, speaks of seventy weeks or 490 years, which were to elapse between "the going forth of the commandment," or the decree of Artaxerxes Longimanus, for the rebuilding of Jerusalem, which was passed in the year 457, and "the time when the Messiah should be cut off;" and that he divides them into seven weeks, sixty-two weeks, and one week. The first seven weeks, or 49 years, we have already remarked, ended with the last act of reformation by Nehemiah, in the year 408. The next sixty-two weeks, or 434 years, ended, and the last week, or seven years, began A.D. 26, when John entered on his ministrations: in the midst of that week, or after three years and a half, our Saviour himself ap-

26 Pontius Pilate succeeds Valerius Gratus, as governor of the Jews; his administration proves a constant series of oppression, rapine and cruelty.

Tiberius, under the influence of the artful and infamous Sejanus, who had undertaken the sole management of public affairs, leaves Rome under pretence of going to dedicate a temple at Nola, but in reality with a full purpose never to return.

Sejanus invents a malicious accusation against Nero and Drusus, the two elder sons of Germanicus, of having conspired against the emperor's life, and ruins them both. Caligula, the younger, is spared on account of his extreme youth.

27 Tiberius retires to the island of Capreae, and spends the last years of his life in dissolute pleasures.

29 Sept. John being put in prison by Herod Antipas, Christ appears personally in the ministry of his gospel, and carries it on three years and a half more, to the time of his crucifixion.

30 Sejanus is raised to such a height of power, that the servile senate decree his birth-day to be annually kept, statues to be erected, and public sacrifices to be offered to him.

31 Tiberius unites Sejanus with him in the consulship; but soon after, apprised of his ambitious views, and of his treacherous designs against himself, he strips him of the command, and orders the

peared in his public ministry; and at the end of it, in the year 33, he suffered as the prophet had foretold,

senate to imprison, try, condemn and execute him. He is immediately seized, and the same day is strangled in prison. His death is followed by the slaughter of all his relations and adherents.

- 32 Tiberius, growing daily more suspicious and cruel, puts great numbers of innocent persons to excruciating deaths.

Herod Antipas beheads John the Baptist.

- 33 Tiberius condemns his grandson Drusus, the victim of the insinuations of Sejanus, to be starved to death in prison.

33 Jesus Christ is crucified.

Apr. 3.

- 34 Stephen, the first martyr, is stoned to death.

Agrippina, the amiable wife of Germanicus, falls a victim to the cruelty of Tiberius, and dies by starvation.

- 35 Philip, the tetrarch of Trachonitis, and the brother of Herod Antipas, dies.

36 The conversion of St. Paul is supposed to have taken place.

Jan.
25.

- 37 Tiberius dies in his retreat at Capreae, and is succeeded by Caius Caligula, the only surviving son of Germanicus and Agrippina.

Caligula begins his reign by a general release of state prisoners, and other popular acts.

He shews a particular friendship for Herod Agrippa, the son of Aristobulus, and the grandson of Herod the Great, and bestows on him the tetrarchy of his late uncle, Philip, still reserving Judea for himself.

37 | He sends Marcellus to succeed Pontius Pilate* as governor of Judea.

38 | James "the Less," the son of Alpheus, and a near relation of our Lord, is appointed president of the first Christian church at Jerusalem.

— | Caligula is taken ill with a disorder that probably affected his brain; all the rest of his life he behaved like a mad and monstrous tyrant, committing the most outrageous cruelties.

39 | Galba defeats the Germans, but Caligula claims the glory of it.

— | St. Matthew writes his gospel.

40 | Herod Antipas, having applied to Caligula to make him king, as he had done his nephew, is banished, with his guilty wife Herodias, on account of his former good services to Sejanus, first to Lyons in Gaul, and afterwards to Spain.

— | The name of Christian is first given, at Antioch, to the followers of our Saviour, by way of contempt.

41 | Caligula undertakes a mad expedition to Britain; and builds a light-house on the Gallic coast, in memory of his pretended victory.

— | He is assassinated by Cassius Cherea, and other patriots of distinction, and is succeeded by Claudius, the son of Drusus, a weak and contemptible prince.

* This infamous governor was banished into Gaul, where he fell into a deep melancholy, and at length committed suicide.

41 Herod Agrippa, who was at Rome at the time of Caligula's death, had contributed much to the elevation of Claudius to the throne; in return for which Claudius adds Judea and Samaria to his dominions, so that they now greatly exceed those of his grandfather, Herod the Great.

— The Alexandrine Jews revolt in consequence of the cruel persecutions they had undergone; Claudius grants them some relief, and restores them to their former privileges; favours which are soon after extended to all the Jews throughout the empire.

— A conspiracy is formed against Claudius, for which, through the contrivance of Messalina, his infamous wife, numbers of innocent persons are condemned; and among others, Cæcina Pætus, whose wife, Arria, has gained lasting fame by the constancy with which she set him an example of suicide.

43 Claudius, at the instigation of his wife, murders his two nieces, Julia, the daughter of Germanicus, and Julia, the daughter of Drusus.

— He sends Plautius into Britain, who gains several victories; and soon after goes thither himself; subdues some other provinces, and leaves Plautius governor of them.

44 On his return to Rome, Claudius is honoured with a magnificent triumph, and with the surname of Britannicus. His two noble generals, Vespasian and Titus, prosecute, under Plautius, the war in

Britain; they fight thirty successful battles, take the Isle of Wight, and twenty towns, for which Plautius is honoured with an ovation at Rome.

44 A great famine rages in Judea, which had been predicted by Agabus, a Christian prophet.

St. Mark writes his gospel.

King Herod Agrippa, in order to please the Jews, beheads James,* the son of Zebedee, and brother of John, and imprisons Peter, who is miraculously released.

Shortly after the murder of James, Herod, while at Cæsarea receiving the adorations of the people, is suddenly seized with a dreadful disorder, and dies.†

On the death of Herod, Claudius again reduces Judea into a Roman province, and sends Cuspius Fadus thither as governor.

Herod, king of Chalcis, the brother of Herod Agrippa, obtains from the emperor the superintendency of the temple, together with the right of nominating to the high priesthood.

* James was the first of the apostles who suffered martyrdom. He is to be distinguished from James the Less, the brother of our Lord, who was bishop of Jerusalem, and who wrote the epistle.

† See 12th chapter of the Acts. The loathsome disease of which he died, seems to have been peculiarly allotted to persecutors and oppressors. It was by an infliction of a similar kind that Antiochus Epiphanes, the dictator Sylla, the emperor Galerius, Herod the Great, and, in later times, Philip II. of Spain, were destroyed.

46 Tiberius Alexander, an apostate Jewish priest, succeeds Fadus as governor of Judea.

48 Herod king of Chalcis dies; Claudius gives his kingdom, and his right of nominating to the priesthood of Judea, to his nephew, young Agrippa,* the son of Herod Agrippa.

— Ventidius Cumanus is sent as governor to Judea.

— Messalina, the infamous wife of Claudius, having obtained a divorce from him, marries Caius Silius; she and her new husband conspire the death of the emperor, for which they are both condemned and executed.

— Claudius marries his niece Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus, and the sister of Caligula, who equals her predecessor in cruelty and every species of wickedness.

50 Agrippina prevails on Claudius to adopt Domitius, her son by a former marriage, instead of his own son, Britannicus; Domitius from that time is styled *Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus*.

51 Nero, though but fourteen years old, assumes the manly robe, and takes the title of "Prince of the Roman youth."

— Caractacus, the British king, is carried in chains to Rome.

52 Cumanus, the governor of Judea, is banished for malversations in office.

52 The first christian council, of which the object was to determine whether Gentile converts should

* It was before this Agrippa that St. Paul pleaded,

be pressed to conform to Jewish rites, is held at Jerusalem.

- 53 Claudius Felix, the brother of Pallas, the emperor's chief favourite, succeeds Cumanus as governor of Judea, and proves a cruel and avaricious ruler.

Nero marries Octavia.

- 54 Felix marries Drusilla,* the daughter of Herod Agrippa, and the sister of Agrippa the younger, king of Chalcis.

- 54 Claudius is poisoned by his queen, Agrippina, to make way for her son Nero.

Agrippina obliges Narcissus, the late emperor's favourite, to kill himself; and causes Junius Silanus, the wealthy proconsul of Asia, and great grandson of Augustus, to be murdered, to prevent his laying claim to the empire against her son.

Burrhus and Seneca are appointed young Nero's governors.

- 55 Nero begins to show his disregard of his mother, by causing her favourite Pallas, the brother of Felix, to be dismissed; Agrippina, to mortify him, delights in extolling the virtues of Britannicus, the son of Claudius, for which Nero causes him to be poisoned, and Agrippina to be banished from court.

* Drusilla had been married, but the year before, to Azizus, king of Emessa, who had become a Jew, in order to obtain her, but whom she willingly relinquished for the sake of a Roman alliance. This marriage, with many other acts of Felix's life, shows the admirable propriety of St. Paul's address to him, when he reasoned on "righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come."

55 Jonathan, high-priest of the Jews, is assassinated by Feiix's order, for having taken the liberty to reprove him for his extortions and cruelties.

— Luke is supposed to have written his gospel.

58 Nero becomes attached to the infamous Poppæa Sabina, who had forsaken her own husband.

59 Poppæa prevails on Nero to put Agrippina, his mother, to death ; who is accordingly murdered in her bed by his command.

— Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor in Britain, massacres great multitudes of the druids ; to whose secret influence he attributed the insubordination of the natives.

60 The apostle Paul pleads his cause before Felix, and makes his judge tremble.

61 The oppressed Britons revolt under their noble queen Boadicea, attack the colonies of Camelandanum and London, and make a horrible slaughter among the Roman forces.

— Suetonius entirely routs Boadicea and her forces. Overwhelmed with shame and mortification, she soon after destroys herself by poison.

62 Festus having succeeded Felix as governor of Judea, Agrippa the younger visits Cæsarea, to pay his court to him ; before whom Paul is brought, and to whom he makes the eloquent address contained in the 26th chapter of the Acts. The apostle, on making his appeal to Cæsar, is ordered to be sent to Rome.

— Nero publicly marries Poppæa, who having

caused Octavia, his first wife, to be banished, at length succeeds in having her put to death.

- 63 Festus dies in Judea, and is succeeded by Albinus; before whose arrival, Ananus, the high priest, causes James the Less,* the bishop of Jerusalem, and the probable author of the epistle of St. James, to be put to death.

— Albinus, on his arrival, resents the murder, and Agrippa deposes the guilty pontiff.

— The Acts of the Apostles written.

— Many dire omens appear, and seem to threaten the destruction of Jerusalem; particularly the prophecy of one Jesus; who continued, as Josephus informs us, to cry "Woe, woe," on the city and nation, till a wall fell and crushed him.

- 64 The city of Rome is set on fire by Nero's order; as is generally supposed; the emperor accuses the Christians of the conflagration, and excites the first general persecution against them.†

— Gessius Florus succeeds Albinus as governor of Judea, and proves to be the most tyrannical and rapacious governor the Jews had ever had; by his extreme injustice and insulting conduct in their

* His character was so revered among the Jews, that he received the surname of *Justus*. Josephus attributes the destruction of Jerusalem, with all the attendant calamities which the Jews endured, to their sin in putting this *just person* to death.

† This persecution lasted about four or five years, the apostle Peter and Paul were among those who suffered in it.

quarrel* with the Cæsareans, he brought on that appalling contest which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem.

65. A conspiracy is formed against Nero, at the head of which is Caius Piso; but the plot being discovered, all who are suspected of being concerned in it are put to death; and among the rest Seneca, the preceptor of Nero, and Seneca's nephew, Lucan.

— Poppæa is killed by a blow she received from Nero. He marries Statilia Messalina.

66. The quarrel between the Jews and the Cæsareans being at length decided in favour of the latter, the Jews begin the fatal war which ended in the destruction of their city.

67. Josephus, the Jewish historian, is appointed governor of Upper and Lower Galilee. Joseph, the son of Gorion, with the high-priest, Ananas, is set over Jerusalem, and Eleazar has the government of Idumæa.

— Great numbers, both of Jews and Christians, †

* The quarrel originated with a Greek, who had a house close to the synagogue at Cæsarea, which the Jews wished to purchase. The Greek refused to sell it, and in addition to the refusal, began to block up the way to the synagogue with other buildings. The Jews cautioned him against proceeding; Florus countermanded their prohibition, encouraged the Cæsareans in their insults, and not only withheld all protection from the oppressed party, but imprisoned those of them who ventured to appeal to him for redress. This was the spark that soon afterwards kindled that dreadful combustion which desolated Judea.

† It has been said that not one Christian perished in the siege of Jerusalem.

retire from Jerusalem to Pella, a city beyond Jordan.

Cestius Gallus, governor of Syria, marches into Judea, and besieges Jerusalem. He soon raises the siege in an unaccountable manner, on which the Jews pursue and entirely rout him. Nero, at this time in Achaia, is obliged, in consequence, to send his general Vespasian into Judea.

Vespasian, at the head of 60,000 men, enters Galilee, burns Gadara, and besieges Jotapata, which Josephus is obliged to surrender, after forty-seven days. Josephus ingratiates himself with Vespasian, and joins the Romans.

Vespasian takes Gamala, Gischala, and the whole province of Galilee.

Nero is busy in Achaia, plundering and putting to death the most wealthy Greeks.

The Jews are miserably divided into two parties; the one, who call themselves zealots, refusing all submission to the Romans, and the other thinking it wiser to yield to them.

68. The apostles Peter and Paul suffer martyrdom at Rome; Peter by crucifixion,* and Paul as a Roman citizen, by decapitation.

The zealot party, under Eleazar and Zechariah, enter the city of Jerusalem, and garrison themselves in the temple, where they are besieged by Ananias, the head of the other party.

* It is said that Peter, at his own request, was crucified with his head downwards.

68. The zealots send for twenty thousand Idumeans to their assistance, who commit the most horrid murders.

The zealots being divided into two factions, the one headed by the infamous John of Gischala, and the other by one Simon, destroy one another with great fury.

A great famine prevails in Rome, which, together with a revolt among the German legions, so alarms Nero; that, in a fit of despair, he commands one of his freed-men to kill him.

Sergius Galba, an old general esteemed for wisdom and valour, is proclaimed emperor.

69. Galba is murdered, and succeeded by Otho, who had been a favourite of Nero.

Vitellius, a ferocious and contemptible character, who had been proclaimed emperor in Germany, defeats the forces of Otho at the battle of Bedriacum, on which that emperor kills himself.

The legions in Judea, Egypt, Syria, &c., proclaim Vespasian emperor, who had acquired great reputation by his successes in Britain, during the reigns of Claudius and Nero, and subsequently by his repeated victories over the Jews.

Vespasian leaves his son Titus to carry on the Jewish war, and marches against Vitellius, whom he defeats at the battle of Cremona.

Sec. 10. The Capitol at Rome is burnt down.

70. Vespasian is acknowledged emperor by the senate, and his son Titus is made his colleague.

70 Titus lays siege to Jerusalem; while the inhabitants within, now divided into three factions, are raging and destroying each other.

The Jews refuse all the overtures Titus makes them of peace, though they are wasted by pestilence, and so distressed by famine, that mothers even eat their own babes.*

70 Aug.
10. Titus takes Jerusalem,† and notwithstanding all his efforts to save the temple, that noble structure is burnt to the ground. He orders the rest of the city to be razed, and a ploughshare to be drawn over its ruins.

71 Titus is honoured with a magnificent triumph; and the empire being now universally at peace, the temple of Janus is shut for the sixth time, and the foundation of the temple of Peace is laid.

75 Vespasian dedicates the temple of Peace.

78 Cnæus Julius Agricola succeeds to the government of Britain, and in a few successful campaigns totally reduces the whole island into a Roman province, and introduces agriculture and civilization among the inhabitants.

79 Vespasian dies, and is succeeded by his son Titus.

Aug.
22. The first eruption of Mount Vesuvius takes

* See 885 B.C.; *note*.

† It has been computed by Josephus that more than a million of Jews perished during the siege, and that ninety-seven thousand were taken captive by the conqueror, and dispersed through different provinces of the empire.

place, in which the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii are destroyed, and Pliny the elder perishes by his eager attempt to take a near view of the phenomenon.*

81 Sept. 12. Titus, who has been styled "The love and delight of mankind," dies, not without a suspicion that he had been poisoned by his brother Domitian.

Domitian succeeds to the throne.

84 Agricola sails round Britain, and discovers it to be an island. Domitian, from a jealous feeling, recalls him, and sends Salustius Secundus to take his place.

93 The noble Agricola, who, on his recall from Britain, had retired from public life, and spent his days in the most unostentatious obscurity, dies by poison, which, as is believed, had been privately administered by the emperor's order. He is greatly lamented by all the virtuous citizens.

95 Domitian, increasing in cruelty, raises the second persecution† against the Christians, great numbers of whom are put to death, tortured or banished, both at Rome and in other provinces of the empire.

This is the probable date of St. John's‡ banishment to the isle of Patmos.

* He has hence been called "The Martyr of Nature."

† Among those who suffered martyrdom in this persecution, were Flavius Clemens, the emperor's cousin, and his colleague in the consulship; and Flavia Domitilla, the wife or niece of Clemens.

‡ During his exile and sufferings in the silver mines at Patmos, he was honoured with the prophetic revelations which close the canonical scriptures.

- 96 Domitian* is assassinated in the midst of his deeds of cruelty by some persons whom he had destined to destruction.

Nerva, a most amiable man, succeeds him. He repeals the sanguinary laws of his predecessor, and issues an edict† expressly for the protection of the despised, but numerous sect of Christians.

- 97 In consequence of Nerva's edict, John the Evangelist returns from the island of Patmos, and resumes the superintendence of the church at Ephesus; where he is supposed soon afterwards to have died in extreme old age.

- 98 Jan. 1. Nerva dies, having nominated Trajan, a Spaniard by birth, and a pupil of Plutarch the biographer, as his successor.

- 99 Trajan, attended by his excellent wife, Pompeia Plotina, enters Rome; where he is received with great demonstrations of joy, and complimented with the title of *Optimus*.

* He was the last of the *Twelve Caesars*.

† This was the first edict issued for the toleration and protection of *Christians*.

THE SECOND CENTURY A.D.

101 Trajan's first expedition is against the Dacians, who had committed great ravages in the empire, during the reign of Domitian. He compels Decebalus, their king, to become tributary.

103 The celebrated Pliny is sent as proprætor of Pontus and Bithynia.

104 Trajan makes a second expedition against the Dacians, and again conquers them.

— He builds the celebrated bridge over the Danube, to prevent their incursions in future.

106 Trajan takes the chief city of the Dacians, and so completely conquers them that Decebalus kills himself.

— Dacia becomes a Roman province.

106 It was probably in this year that the great dislike of Trajan to the Christians, induced him to commence the third general persecution.

107 Trajan marches into the East.

— The celebrated Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, suffers martyrdom.*

108 Trajan, having reduced Armenia, marches into Mesopotamia, and forms it into a Roman province.

* Trajan sent him to Rome to be thrown to wild beasts for the amusement of the people.

From thence he goes to Babylon, which he takes by storm; and afterwards reduces Chaldæa and Assyria.

- 114 Having proceeded in his victorious march as far as the river Tigris, Trajan builds a bridge over it, as a memorial of the extent of his victories.

- 115 The city of Antioch is nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

- 116 Trajan sails down the Tigris into the Persian gulf, subdues Arabia Felix, and proposes to attempt the conquest of India; but the insurrections in the provinces, excited principally by the Jews, oblige him to return.

— He reduces the revolters, and treats the Jews with great severity.

- 118 The emperor Trajan dies at Trajanopolis, in Cilicia. His ashes are carried to Rome in a golden urn, and deposited at the foot of the stately pillar which he had erected.

— Adrian, a Spaniard, related by marriage to Trajan, succeeds him in the government.

- 120 Adrian, in his travels through the empire, which employed nearly the whole of his reign, visits Germany, Gaul and Britain. He builds a wall eighty miles long, between the river Eden and the Tyne, to keep off the incursions of the Scots.

— Although Adrian does not appear to have issued any persecuting edicts, yet the iniquity of his predecessor survived, and the fourth persecution of the Christians is placed in the second year of his reign.

- 123 Adrian sails to Athens, where he is honoured

with the title of archon: he builds a bridge over the Cephissus.

123 From Athens he continues his progress through the eastern provinces; leaving behind him, in all the places he visited, tokens of royal munificence.

125 Adrian visits the islands in the Archipelago, and from thence returns to Athens, where he spends the winter in the enjoyment of the literary gratifications which that city presented, and is initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries.

136 Barcochebas, who pretended to be the star prophesied of by Balaam, incites the Jews to an insurrection in his favour, which is attended with great horrors; Adrian, in consequence, entirely excludes the Jews from the city and territory of Jerusalem, and forbids them even to come within sight of it on pain of death.*

— He builds Ælia Capitolina on the site of Jerusalem.

138 Adrian adopts Titus Antoninus, surnamed Pius,† a native of Nîmes in Gaul, on condition that he shall adopt Marcus Verus, afterwards called Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus; and dies at Baizæ in Campania.

140 Justin, surnamed the Martyr, presents his celebrated apology for the Christians to Antoninus.

Antoninus, probably in consequence of the

* Thus a total end was put to the Jewish church; from this time to the present day the Jews have been not only without a temple, but exiles from Jerusalem.

† He has been justly denominated a second Numa.

apology of Justin, publishes his famous *rescript** in favour of the Christians; by which the persecution of them is suspended during his reign.

- 144 The Brigantes in Britain revolt, but are quickly reduced by Lollius Urbicus, the Roman governor, who carries his conquests still further northward, and builds a wall between the friths of Forth and Clyde.

- 146 Antoninus quells insurrections among the Dacians and other northern people.

- 163 Antoninus Pius dies, after having confirmed the adoption of Aurelius Antoninus, by sending the golden image of Fortune from his own chamber, to his.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed Philosophus, succeeds to the throne, and takes Lucius Verus, a depraved character, as his subordinate colleague in the empire.†

- 164 The Parthians, under Vologeses II. invade Armenia, and cut off the whole of the Roman army stationed there. Lucius Verus marches against them, but to no purpose. Cassius is sent against them, and defeats Vologeses in several engagements.

Almost at the same time, the Catti, the Quadi, the Marcomanni, the Sarmatians, and other bar-

* This decree commanded that if any of his subjects should disturb persons of this sect, merely on account of their religion, the informer should undergo the punishment which was intended for the accused.

† This was the first time that Rome was governed by two sovereigns.

barous tribes, make war on the Romans. Aurelius, to meet the exigencies of this general war, arms the gladiators, and enlists the slaves* of the principal families in Rome; and even sells his own jewels and plate, and most costly furniture.

164 In order to propitiate the offended gods of Rome, he resumes the persecution of the Christians.†

Justin, hence surnamed the Martyr, the celebrated apologist, is among the first victims of his superstitious severity.

167 Martyrdom of Polycarp, the "Angel of the church of Smyrna."

171 Lucius Verus, the profligate and abandoned colleague of Aurelius, dies of apoplexy.

173 Marcus Aurelius marches against the Germans, and gains several victories over them, for which he is honoured with the surname of Germanicus.

175 Aurelius, prosecuting the war against the Marcomanni and Quadi, is surrounded by his enemies, and hemmed in by impassable mountains, so that he is near perishing with his army by thirst; when suddenly a storm of thunder and lightning affrights the enemy, while the rain refreshes the Romans, so that he obtains a complete victory.‡

* A measure which had never been resorted to, but during Hannibal's invasion of Italy in the second Punic war.

† In the persecution under Marcus Aurelius, the Christians of Vienne and Lyons were eminently distinguished by the constancy with which they suffered martyrdom.

‡ All christian writers attribute this providential in-

181
March
17.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus dies at Sirmium of the plague, and is succeeded by his unworthy son, Commodus.

Under Commodus, though an infamous emperor, the Christians enjoy toleration through the interposition of Marcia, a low woman, who had great influence over the emperor. This season of toleration lasted twelve years.

192

The Roman army sustains a defeat from the Saracens ;* while the emperor, regardless of the duties of his office, gives himself up to the most abject diversions.

Dec.
31

Commodus is poisoned by his favourite Marcia, and is succeeded by Helvius Pertinax, a soldier of obscure birth, but of severe and virtuous habits.

193
Mar.
28.

Pertinax is murdered by the discontented prætorian guards,† who carry his head on a lance, and offer the empire to the highest bidder. It is purchased on the same day, by Didius Julianus, the richest man in Rome, for a sum nearly equal to a million sterling.

Pescennius Niger is proclaimed emperor in Syria, Albinus in Britain, and Severus in Illyria.

Severus enters Rome ; Julianus is condemned and

June 2

terposition to the prayers of the Christians in his army.
—See *Milner's Church Hist.* vol. i. p. 208.

* This is the first time the Saracens are mentioned in history.

† The prætorian bands were the body-guard of the emperor. Gibbon considers their licentious fury as the first symptom and cause of the decline of the Roman empire.

executed, by order of the senate, and Severus is acknowledged as lawful emperor.

- 202 Severus marches against his two rivals Niger and Albinus, and after a war against them of nearly four years, defeats and kills them both, and proceeds to exercise his government with great severity, especially on their adherents.

THE THIRD CENTURY A.D.

- 202 Severus issues an edict, forbidding, under the severest penalties, any persons from embracing either Christianity or Judaism, whence arises the fifth persecution of the Christians.*

- 206 Severus inhumanly put to death great numbers of senators.

- 207 The Britons revolt; Severus and his sons go in person, and subdue them.

- 208 The Caledonians renew the war.† Severus

* This persecution raged every where, but especially at Alexandria, where Leonidas, father of the famous Origen, suffered martyrdom. Numbers suffered at Carthage, among whom were Saturninus and Secundulus, Vivia Perpetua, Felicitas and Revocatus; and at Lyons, Iræneus, Vivarius, &c.

† This Caledonian war, which was not in itself attended with any important consequence, is supposed, with probability, to be connected with the most shining period of the early British history: Fingal is said to

builds a wall in the north of Britain, from sea to sea, to defend the Britons from their northern invaders.

210 Caracalla attempts to murder his father, but his design is detected.

211 Severus dies at York. His two sons, Caracalla and Geta, succeed him.

212 Caracalla kills Geta in his mother's arms.

Feb.
27.

He goes on to render himself odious by his cruelties and numerous murders; and particularly by that of Papinian, his father's counsellor, and one of the wisest and best men in Rome. Yet, though a monster of wickedness, he ceases to persecute the Christians, who find repose and tranquility under his reign.*

217 Caracalla is murdered by Macrinus, who succeeds him.

March
8.

218 Bassianus, better known by his assumed name of Elagabalus, or Heliogabalus, *Priest of the Sun*, the pretended son of Caracalla, having revolted from Macrinus, defeats him in battle, and succeeds to the throne.

June 7

222 Elagabalus is murdered, after a disgraceful reign

March
10.

have commanded the Caledonians in that conjuncture, and to have gained a signal victory on the banks of the Carun, after which, as Ossian describes it, "*the son of the king of the world*, Caracul (or Caracalla) fled from his arms along the fields of his pride."

* This season of calm was continued to the Christians for thirty-eight years, with the exception of the short and turbulent interval of Maximin, from the death of Severus to the reign of Decius.

of nearly four years, by a party of mutinous soldiers; and is succeeded by his cousin Alexander Severus, who, assisted by the wisdom and counsels of his virtuous mother, Mamæa, and of his prime minister, Ulpian, reigns for thirteen years with great honour to himself and benefit to his country; devoting his attention to the reformation of public manners, and to the removal of those abuses which his guilty predecessors had introduced and sanctioned.*

226 Artaxerxes, a Persian of low extraction, having raised a rebellion against Artabanus, king of Parthia, defeats and kills him; and on the ruins of the Parthian, establishes the middle Persian monarchy, and becomes the first sovereign of the united kingdoms of Parthia and Persia.†

232 Artaxerxes, king of Persia, who had assumed the title of King of Kings, and, styling himself the successor of Cyrus the Great, had laid claim to the territories which that monarch had possessed, ravages, in pursuance of his pretensions, the Roman provinces of Syria and Cappadocia.

233 Alexander marches against him, and obliges

* The favourite maxim of this excellent monarch, which he caused to be engraved over the gates of his palace and other public edifices was, "Do to others as you would they should do to you."

† The reign of Artaxerxes forms a memorable era in the history of the East, and even in that of Rome, which soon experienced the fatal influence of this great revolution. His successors, under the name of *Sassanides*, governed Persia till the invasion of the Arabs. A.D. 632.

him to retire; and, on his return to Rome, is honoured with a magnificent triumph.

235
March
10.

The excellent Alexander is murdered, together with his mother Mamaea.

Maximin,* a Thracian of obscure birth, and a barbarous and savage tyrant, succeeds to the throne.

235

The malice of Maximin against the house of Alexander leads him to commence the sixth persecution of the Christians, whose pastors he orders to be put to death.

237

April
27.

Revolt in Africa. Gordian, the excellent pro-consul of Africa, and his son, are declared emperors; and Maximin, whose cruelty to mankind in general seems to have known no limits, is denounced as a public enemy.

July 3.

The two Gordians are defeated and slain by the governor of Mauritania, before they could reach Rome.

July 9.

Maximus and Balbinus, whose virtues and reputation justified the most sanguine hopes of the Romans, are elected by the senate.

238

Feb.

Maximin, enraged by the tidings of these revolts, at length marches from the shores of the Danube, where he kept his court, into Italy.

* Maximin was a giant both in stature and strength. His height exceeded eight feet. It is said that he could drink seven gallons of wine, and eat thirty or forty pounds of meat in a day; could move a loaded waggon, break a horse's leg with his fist, crumble stones in his hand, and tear up small trees by the roots.

- 236 He lays siege to Aquileia.
 — This barbarian and tyrant is at length assassinated, together with his son. With his death the sixth persecution ends.
 April.
- Maximus and Balbinus are murdered ; the young
 July 15. Gordian, grandson of the proconsul of Africa, who had been before declared Cæsar, remains emperor.
- 241 Gordian marries the daughter of Misisheus, a man distinguished for wisdom and integrity ; assisted by his counsels, he conducts the government with prudence and success.
- 242 Sapor, the son and successor of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, invades Mesopotamia, and threatens Antioch. Gordian opens, for the last time recorded in history, the temple of Janus, marches in person into the East, and obliges the Persians to retire.
- 243 Misisheus dies, and Philip the Arabian succeeds him in the prefecture.
- 244 Gordian is murdered near the Euphrates, and
 March Philip* the Arabian is elected his successor.
- 248 Philip celebrates the secular games on the accomplishment of the full period of a thousand years from the foundation of Rome.
 April 51.
- Cyprian is chosen bishop of Carthage.
- 249 Philip is murdered, and succeeded by Decius, who, like Trajan and Aurelius, was a moralist and a cruel persecutor.

* Philip was a Christian by profession, but he appears to have known little more of Christianity than the name.

- 250 Decius, influenced by his enmity to the former emperor, and by his pagan prejudices, commences the seventh persecution* of the Christians.
- 250 The Goths† make an irruption into the Roman dominions; Decius marches to the banks of the Danube to oppose them.
- 251 Decius and his son are slain in battle with those northern invaders. Gallus succeeds him.
- 252 The Goths retreat. Gallus purchases peace with them by the payment of an annual tribute.
- 253 Gallus, after a despicable reign of eighteen months, is slain in a battle with Æmilianus, a warlike general, who had revolted from him.
- May
- Aug. Valerian, a man of learning, prudence and experience, is invested with the purple, and for three years is the protector and friend of the Christians.
- He associates his worthless son Gallienus with him in the government. During the period of their reigns, which was one uninterrupted series of confusion and calamity, the empire was attacked at

* This persecution raged with unprecedented fury, both in the east and west. During it Cyprian was driven from Carthage; Fabian, bishop of Rome, and the celebrated Origen, suffered martyrdom; and Paul, the first hermit, a native of Egypt, retired to the desert mountains.

† This is the first considerable occasion in which history mentions that great people who afterwards broke the Roman power, sacked the capital, and reigned in Gaul, Spain and Italy. So memorable was the part they acted in the subversion of the western empire, that the name of *Goths* is frequently, but improperly used as a general appellation of rude and warlike barbarism.

- the same time, and on every side, by various foreign invaders; among whom were the Franks, the Alamanzi, the Goths and the Persians.
- 257 Valerian, at the instigation of his favourite Macrianus, commences the eighth persecution of the Christians.*
- 260 Valerian, having marched into the East to oppose the Persians, is defeated and taken prisoner by Sapor, who detains him in captivity during the remainder of his life.†
- 261 Sapor overruns Syria, Cilicia, and Cappadocia; he is boldly and successfully opposed by Odenathus, king of Palmyra, who takes part with the Romans.
- 264 The heresy of Paul of Samosata,‡ bishop of Antioch, begins to excite the general attention of the Christians.
- 265 The Goths make themselves masters of Dacia, which had been formed into a Roman province by Trajan.
- 267 Odenathus, king of Palmyra being murdered, his queen Zenobia, esteemed among the most lovely as

* In this persecution, to which a stop was put by the capture of Valerian, both Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, and Sixtus, bishop of Rome, suffered martyrdom.

† Valerian was treated by Sapor with the greatest indignity, and when at length the hapless monarch sunk under the weight of shame and grief, his skin, stuffed with straw, and formed into the likeness of a human figure, was preserved for ages as a trophy, in the most celebrated temple of Persia.

‡ His sentiments coincided with those of modern Socinians, and he was finally depowed on account of them.

well as the most heroic of her sex, succeeds him, and instead of favouring, opposes the Romans.

267 During the latter part of Gallienus's reign, usurpers appear in every province of the empire.*

268 Gallienus is slain at the siege of Milan. Claudius succeeds him.

269 Zenobia subdues the greater part of Egypt.

269 The Goths again invade the empire. Claudius† gains a signal victory over them.

270 After a short but glorious reign, Claudius dies, as he is preparing to march against Zenobia, and names Aurelian as his successor.

— The Alemanni re-enter Italy, and are defeated by Aurelian.

271 The Vandals cross the Danube, and ravage part of Italy. They are also repelled by Aurelian.

272 Aurelian begins the ninth persecution of the Christians.

— He makes an expedition into Asia against Zenobia, and defeats the Palmyrenians in the battles of Antioch and Emessa. Aurelian besieges Palmgra, and becomes master of the city, and of Zenobia.‡

* The real number of these usurpers was not more than nineteen; they are however known in history under the name of *the Thirty Tyrants*.

† He was hence distinguished by the appellation of the *Gothic Claudius*.

‡ Among those who fell victims to Roman vengeance was the celebrated Longinus, the author of the *Treatise on the Sublime*, and secretary to Zenobia. She herself, after having graced the conqueror's splendid triumph, was honourably treated. Aurelian gave her an elegant villa, about 20 miles from Rome, where she spent the remainder of her days in the quietness of domestic life.

- 274 He is honoured with a most magnificent triumph in consequence of his various victories.
- 275 As he is marching against the Persians, Aurelian
Jan. is assassinated by some of his own officers.
- Sept. After a peaceful interregnum of eight months Tacitus, a descendant of the celebrated historian, and a man of great personal merit, is elected emperor.
- 276 Tacitus dies, and is succeeded by his brother
Apr. 12. Florianus, and afterwards by Probus, a man of acknowledged merit.
- 277 Probus delivers Gaul from the invasion of the Germans.
- 282 Probus is murdered, and succeeded by Carus.
- 283 Carus dies, and is succeeded by his two sons Carinus and Numerian.
- 284 Dioclesian is elected emperor.
- Sept. 30. He associates Maximian with him in the empire.
- 286
- 287 The Britons revolt under their enterprising chief, Carausius.
- 292 Dioclesian and Maximian associate with them two other generals, Galerius and Constantius, under the title of Cæsar,* and divide the empire into four parts.
- 296 Britain is re-subdued by Constantius.
- Galerius, in the defence of the king of Armenia, marches against the Persians, and is defeated.
- 297 He makes a second campaign against the Persians, in which he is victorious.

* The two chief emperors assumed the title of Augustus, the sub-emperors that of Cæsar only.

THE FOURTH CENTURY A.D.

303 Dioclesian, after having favoured the Christians
Feb. for eighteen years, is prevailed on by Galerius to
commence the tenth and last persecution, which is
carried on for ten years with unexampled severity.

305 Dioclesian, on account of his age and infirmities,
May 1. resigns the empire,* and Maximian reluctantly
follows his example. They are succeeded by Ga-
lerius in the east, who rules in the room of Diocle-
sian, and in the west by the mild Constantius, who
succeeds the savage Maximian. The two Cæsars
nominated to succeed to their former governments
are Maximin and Severus.†

306 Constantius, accompanied by his son Constan-
tine, sails over into Britain, and gains an easy vic-
tory over the barbarians of Caledonia.

He dies in the imperial palace of York, and is
July 25. immediately succeeded in the government by his
son Constantine, surnamed the Great.

* Charles V., emperor of Germany, afterwards did the same. A striking resemblance may be traced between these two emperors, both in their moral and intellectual character.

† The dominions assigned to Severus were Italy and Africa; to Maximin, Syria and Egypt; Gaul, Spain and Britain, were the provinces of Constantius; and Illyricum, Pannonia, Thrace, Macedon, Greece, Asia Minor, Judea, &c., were subject to Galerius.

306 In consequence of the intolerable despotism of
Oct. Severus in his government, Maxentius the son of
28. Maximian, is declared emperor.

Maximian himself re-assumes the purple, and is made colleague with his son Maxentius.

307 Severus marches against Maxentius; his army
Feb.7. revolts, and he finally surrenders to Maximian, who puts him to death.

Maximian gives the title of Augustus to Constantine.

Galerius marches against Rome, but is quickly obliged to retire.

Maximian attempts to depose his son, but is prevented by the army, who oblige him to retire into Gaul.

307 Galerius raises his friend Licinius to the rank of
Nov. Augustus, and Maximin demands and obtains the
11. same honour; Rome is therefore now for the first, and indeed for the last time, governed by six emperors.*

309 Maximian again resigns the throne; but again
repenting, seizes on that of his son-in-law, Constantine, in his absence, who returns, and once more deposes him.

310 Constantine, having detected Maximian in an
Feb. attempt to murder him, permits him to choose the manner of his death; and he is consequently strangled.

* Viz. Maximian, Maxentius and Constantine, in the west; and Galerius, Maximin and Licinius in the east.

- 311 **Galerius, being seized with a dreadful disorder,***
 revokes the decree formerly issued against the
 Christians, and unites with Constantine and Li-
 cinius in enacting a new one in their favour.

— Galerius dies, and his provinces are divided be-
 tween Licinius and Maximin, who finally form
 alliances with the other two emperors; Licinius
 with Constantine, and Maximin with Maxentius.

- 312 Civil war between Constantine and Maxentius.

— Constantine, having already defeated Maxentius
 Oct. 28 in the battles of Turin and Verona, gains a com-
 plete victory over him near Rome.†

- 313 War between Maximin and Licinius, in which
 Licinius is entirely victorious over Maximin, who,
 it is said, had vowed to Jupiter that, if he con-
 quered, he would extirpate the Christian name.
 With this victory the tenth general persecution
 by the Roman emperors, ended.

- 314 The two remaining emperors engage in a civil
 war with each other. Constantine is victorious at
 the battles of Cibalis and Mardia, and Licinius is
 obliged to sue for a treaty of peace, which Con-
 stantine grants.

- 315 Constantine abolishes punishment by crucifixion.

- 323 Second civil war between Constantine and Li-
 cinius, who had lately begun in his turn to perse-
 cute the Christians. Licinius, who had put the

* See 44 A.D.; *note*.

† It was in the civil war against Maxentius that
 Constantine is reported to have seen the miracle of the
 cross.

- truth, or falsehood of Christianity on the event of this war, is totally defeated at the battle of Hadrianople and the siege of Byzantium, and loses, in the issue, both his crown and life. By this victory of Constantine the Roman world is again united under the authority of one sovereign, thirty-seven years after Dioclesian had divided his power and provinces with his associate Maximian.
- 323** Constantine publishes his edict of toleration, and invites all his subjects to embrace the Christian faith; which becomes, from this time, the established religion of the Roman world.
- 324** Constantine lays the foundation of New Rome, since called, after his name, Constantinople.
- 325** The first general council * is assembled by Constantine at Nice, in Bithynia, to settle the contest between Arius and the Trinitarian bishops; in which the decision is against the Arians.
- 328** The seat of the empire is removed from Rome to Constantinople.
- 330** Constantinople is finished and dedicated.
or
334
331
- Constantine orders all heathen temples to be destroyed.
- The Gothic war is undertaken and the Sarmatians against the Goths.
- 332** Constantine is at first beaten, but is afterwards victorious against Ararius the Gothic king.
- 367** Constantine dies, greatly lamented by his sub-
May 22
- * This council sat from the 19th of June to the 25th of August. The celebrated Nicene creed was composed by it.

jects, and is succeeded by his three sons, Constantine, Constantius and Constans.

His kinsmen are all murdered by Constantius, through the perfidious counsel of his ministers, with the exception of his two nephews, Gallus, and Julian, afterwards called the apostate.

340 Civil war between the three sovereigns of Rome. Constantine is defeated and killed by Constans at Aquileia.

350 Constans is murdered in Spain. Magnentius and Vetranio assume the purple.

Vetranio is deposed.

351 Constantius makes war against Magnentius.

Gallus is declared Cæsar.

353 Magnentius is defeated and slain.

354 Gallus, accused of aspiring to the empire, is arrested and beheaded in prison. His brother Julian is also imprisoned.

355 Julian is released from prison and banished to Athens; an asylum very much to his taste.

Nov. He is recalled, created Cæsar, and made governor of Gaul.

360 The legions of Gaul are ordered to march into the East; they proclaim Julian emperor.

361 Constantius dies: Julian enters Constantinople, and is acknowledged sovereign by the whole army.

Dec 11 Julian devotes himself to the restoration of paganism, whence he has obtained the surname of *the Apostate*.*

* When we consider the treatment which he and

363 In order more effectually to suppress Christianity, Julian attempts the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem; but he is obliged to desist from the attempt by balls of fire issuing from the ground near the foundations, and by repeated earthquakes.*

Julian, meditating still more violent proceedings against the Christians on his return, invades Persia, and marches against Sapor.

June
27

He receives a wound from the lance of a Persian soldier, of which he dies. Jovian, the first of his domestics, is proclaimed emperor in his stead.

364 Jovian dies, and is succeeded by Valentinian.

Valentinian associates his brother Valens with him in the empire, and assigns the eastern provinces to his government.

365 The Alemanni invade Gaul.

Procopius, a relation of the late emperor Julian, revolts, and is proclaimed emperor at Constantinople.

366 Valens defeats Procopius at Nicolia.

367 The Picts and Scots ravage the Roman provinces in Britain.

They are expelled by Theodosius, a Roman general, who enters London in a kind of triumph.

375
Nov. 1

Valentinian dies, and is succeeded by his son Gratian, a pious prince. His brother, Valentinian II., is nominally associated with him.

376 The Goths seek the assistance of Valens against his family had received from a Christian emperor, his zeal in restoring paganism will not appear surprising.

* See *Mosheim's Eccles. Hist.*

the Huns; * Valens imprudently permits them to transport themselves over the Danube into the Roman empire.

376 They revolt and penetrate into Thrace.

377 The Goths unite with the Huns and Alani against the Romans.

378 Battle of Hadrianople, † in which the Romans are defeated by the Goths, and Valens is slain.

— They proceed to invade different parts of the empire, and to commit great ravages.

379 Gratian makes Theodosius, son of the great Theodosius who had gained victories in Britain and Africa, and a person justly esteemed for his valour and other great excellencies, his colleague

* The Huns were a fierce and barbarous nation of Scythians, who had once made themselves even more formidable to China than they afterwards became to Rome. It was to defend their frontiers from the inroads of these merciless invaders, that the Chinese, in the third century before Christ, erected their famous wall, fifteen hundred miles in length. The power of the Huns in Asia was, however, at an end before the conclusion of the first century of the Christian era. Driven from their residence on the confines of China, one division of them, termed the White Huns, settled in Sogdiana, on the eastern side of the Caspian: another, migrating towards the north-west, took up their residence on the shores of the Volga. It was these Huns who terrified the Goths by their victories, and by their hideous appearance and implacable cruelty; and who, under the famous Attila, ravaged Europe and the East.

† Gibbon says, that the day on which this battle, so fatal to Valens and the empire, was fought, deserves to be marked among the most conspicuous of the Roman calendar.

in the place of Valens, and entrusts him with the conduct of the Gothic war.

379 The eastern empire is surrounded on all sides by swarms of barbarians.

380 Theodosius marches against the Goths, and is successful, for a time, in repelling them.

381 Second general council is assembled at Constantinople by Theodosius, to settle the distracted state of the eastern church, and to expel Arianism.

382 The Goths capitulate to Theodosius.

Oct. 3.

383 Maximus, a Briton, is proclaimed emperor by the army in Britain. He passes over into Gaul.

Gratian marches against him; but being deserted by his army, is obliged to retreat into Italy.

Aug.
25.

On his way into Italy, Gratian is betrayed at Lyons, and put to death by Andragathius, the general of Maximus.

Theodosius, willing to avoid a war, acknowledges Maximus his colleague.

383 Theodosius proclaims his son Arcadius, then six years old, emperor.

387 Maximus invades Italy. Valentinian II. is obliged to flee. Theodosius takes arms in his cause.

388 Maximus is defeated and slain.

392 Valentinian II., emperor of the West, is murdered. Eugenius usurps the empire for two years.

394 Eugenius is defeated by Theodosius.

395 Theodosius the Great dies, and the dominions of Rome are finally divided into the eastern and

western empires : Honorius succeeding his father in the west, and Arcadius in the east.

395 On the death of the great Theodosius, whose spirit and abilities had supported the mouldering edifice of the republic, the Goths venture to revolt under their bold and artful leader, Alaric.

396 Alaric marches into and plunders Greece.

397 He is attacked by Stilicho, the minister and general of the western empire.

— John, surnamed Chrysostom, or the *golden mouth*, is appointed bishop of Constantinople.

THE FIFTH CENTURY A.D.,

TO THE YEAR 476.

400 Alaric invades Italy.

403 Honorius, instead of fighting, flees from Milan, and is pursued and besieged by the Goths.

March 20. Alaric is defeated by Stilicho in the battle of Pollentia, and obliged to retreat.

404 Honorius obtains a triumph on account of his general's victory.

— John Chrysostom is banished from Constantinople.

404 The gladiators* are entirely abolished by Honorius.

— Honorius fixes his residence at Ravenna.

406 Radagaisus, king of the Germans, invades Italy, besieges Florence, and threatens Rome.

— His army is defeated and destroyed by Stilicho.

407 The Suevi, the Vandals, the Alani and the Burgundians, crossing the Rhine, enter and lay desolate the defenceless provinces of Gaul.

— The British army revolt, and Constantine, a private soldier, is acknowledged emperor in Gaul and Britain.

408 Constantine reduces Spain.

408 A treaty of peace and alliance is concluded between Stilicho and Alaric, king of the Goths, who is declared master-general of the Roman armies throughout Illyricum, and king of the Visigoths.

— Arcadius dies, and is succeeded by his son, Theodosius the younger, under the guardianship of Isdegerdes, king of Persia.

— The brave and prudent Stilicho, who merits the
Aug 23 appellation of the last of the Roman generals, is disgraced and put to death by his weak and ungrateful sovereign, through jealousy of his power.

* The combats of gladiators, which were favourite entertainments among the Romans, degraded, as an elegant historian remarks, a civilized nation below the condition of savage cannibals. Several hundred, perhaps several thousand victims, were annually sacrificed in them in the great cities of the empire; and the month of December, more particularly devoted to them, exhibited to the eyes of the Roman people a grateful spectacle of blood and cruelty.

439 Genseric takes Carthage, and begins the king-
Oct. 9 dom of the Vandals in Africa.

440 About this time the Olympiads end.

441 The Huns, under Attila, who boasted in the ap-
pellation of "*The Scourge of God*," attack the eastern
empire, and ravage Europe as far as Constan-
tinople.

446 The Britons, abandoned by the Romans, make
their celebrated complaint to Ætius against the
Picts and Scots.

— A treaty of peace, humiliating to Theodosius, is
made between Attila and the eastern empire.

447 Attila ravages Europe.

450 Theodosius II. dies, and is succeeded by Marcian.

451 The Saxons, invited by Vortigern, arrive in
Britain under the conduct of Hengist and Horsa,
and assist the Britons in defeating the Picts and
Scots near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

— Attila invades Gaul, and besieges Orleans.

— The Visigoths unite with the Romans against
him: he retreats in consequence.

452 Attila invades Italy. Many families in Aquil-
eia, Padua, and the adjacent towns, fly from the
sword of the Huns to the neighbouring islands of
the Adriatic, and lay the foundation of the repub-
lic of Venice.

— New supplies of Saxons arrive and settle in
Britain, and soon reduce the island to a miserable
condition.

452 Attila, through the mediation of Leo, bishop of

- Rome, makes peace with the Romans, on condition of receiving the princess Honoria with a rich dowry.
- 453 He dies on the night after his marriage. The empire of the Huns is consequently destroyed.
- 455 Valentinian III., the last Roman emperor of the house of Theodosius, and an infamous prince, dies.
- 455 Rome is sacked by the Vandals under Genseric.
June
- 457 After Maxinus and Avitus, Majorian assumes the purple.
- Marcian, the excellent emperor of the east, dies, and is succeeded by Leo the Great.
- 458 Hengist, having overcome Vortigern, the British prince, seizes on Kent, and makes himself master of it.
- 459 The city of Antioch is almost destroyed by an
Sep. 14 earthquake.
- 461 Severus succeeds in the Western empire.
- 467 Anthemius succeeds him.
- 472 Olybrius succeeds Anthemius.
- 473 Glycerius succeeds Olybrius.
- Nepos dispossesses Glycerius of the empire, and obliges him to take priestly orders.
- Euric, king of the Goths, breaks peace with the emperor, and enters Auvergne with a great army.
- 475 Nepos makes Orestes governor of his forces in Gaul; who, instead of marching thither, endeavours to obtain the empire.
- Oct. 29. Orestes proclaims his own son Augustulus, though very young, emperor; and himself his guardian during his minority.

475 Zeno, the colleague of Leo II., emperor of the East, concludes a shameful peace with Genseric, and yields Africa to him and to his successors for ever.

476 The disbanded barbarians who had served under Orestes, demand a third part of Italy for their reward; and on being refused, revolt, and choose the famed Odoacer, a private man in the guards, and a bold barbarian, for their leader, who besieges Orestes in Pavia, and takes it by storm.

— Orestes is taken prisoner, and put to death by Odoacer.

— Odoacer proceeds to Ravenna, where he causes Paul, the brother of Orestes to be put to death; and then strips young Augustulus of his imperial insignia, and confines him in the castle of Lucullanum.

476 Rome readily submits to Odoacer, who causes himself to be proclaimed king of Italy. An end is thus put to the Western empire of Rome, which had continued, from the battle of Actium, five hundred and seven years.

QUESTIONS

ON

GENERAL HISTORY,

ADAPTED TO

THE FOREGOING SKETCHES AND TABLES

SECTION I.

FROM THE CREATION TO THE YEAR 3000 B.C.

How many years before Christ do chronologists generally place the creation of the world?—What period elapsed between the death of Adam and the birth of Noah?—How long did Methusaleh probably live on intimate terms with each of them?—What dreadful catastrophe happened in the year that Methusaleh died?—What has the population of the Old World, at the time of the flood, been estimated at?—In what year before Christ did that event happen?—How many years are thought to have elapsed between the deluge and the general dispersion of mankind, consequent on the building of Babel?—What monarchies probably began soon after that event?—Was Noah then living?—Who was probably born two years after the death of Noah?—In what year is that important event, the call of Abram, placed?—How old was he at that time?—How long was it after the flood?—How long had Abram been in Ca-

206 *Questions on General History, from*

naan, when God renewed his covenant with him that he would make him the father of many nations, and would give the land of Canaan for a possession to him and his posterity?—What awful calamity befel Sodom and Gomorrah in the same year, an event which places in striking contrast the different choices of Abraham and Lot?—How old was Isaac when he was weaned, an event at which his father made a great feast? In Gen. xv. 13, we find it declared to Abraham, that his descendants should be strangers in a land that was not theirs, and that they should serve and be afflicted there *four hundred years*: but in Exod. xii. 40, 41, we are told that the sojourning of the children of Israel was *four hundred and thirty years*: how may these apparent contradictions be reconciled?—How old was Isaac when Shem, Noah's second son, died?—How old were Jacob and Esau when their grandfather Abraham died?—What was their age when Jacob obtained his father's blessing by fraud?—How long was Jacob in Mesopotamia?—Was Isaac living when Joseph was sold for a slave into Egypt?—In what year did Jacob and his family go down into Egypt?—How many of the 430 years' sojourn had already elapsed?—The death of Joseph concludes the book of Genesis; of how many years does that book contain the history?—How long had Joseph been dead when Moses was born?—Who, according to Calmet, lived about this time in the eastern country?—What celebrated city was probably founded not long after?—Who, according to Archbishop Usher, was the king of Egypt, that refused to listen to Moses, and was finally drowned in the Red Sea?—In what year were the Israelites liberated from Egypt?—How long had they and their ancestors been in that country?—What prophetic period was then accomplished?—How long, after the Exode, was the law

the Creation to the Tenth Century B.C. 207.

delivered on Mount Sinai?—What great Jewish festival was kept in commemoration of that event?—Through the medium of how many persons does it appear possible that the tradition of the creation may have been handed down from Adam to Moses? Name them.—In what year did Joshua lead the Israelites into Canaan?—How long did he continue to superintend and fight for them?—How many times, during the space of about 400 years, were the Israelites either wholly, or in part, brought into bondage?—Who delivered them from their first servitude?—Who from the second?—Who from the third?—Who from the fourth?—What distinguished female is thought to have been contemporary with this prophetess?—What probably was the Argonautic expedition, and when was it undertaken?—Who delivered the Israelites from their fifth servitude?—Who from the sixth?—What famous city was besieged and taken by the Greeks during the time that he judged Israel?—What singular character defended Israel, during the latter years of Eli's life?—What year is fixed on as the date of the celebrated migration of the Æolian colonies from Greece to Asia Minor?—In what year did the Heraclidæ recover possession of the Peloponnesus, and seize on Sparta?—Who was the last judge of the Israelites?—In what year was Saul appointed to be their king?—What people abolished the regal dignity, and acknowledged the authority of Jupiter alone, about the time that the Israelites rejected the true God as their sovereign, and demanded a king like the rest of the nations?—Who was the first archon of Athens?—In what year did David become sole king of Israel, and how long did he reign in Jerusalem?—In what year and at what age did Solomon succeed his father?—How long was the first temple in building, and in what year was it dedicated?—What period in the

history of the Israelites appears, from the piety of the king, the extent and peaceful condition of his dominions, and the generally obedient and religious disposition of the people, to have been the brightest and most flourishing?

SECTION II.

ON THE TENTH CENTURY B.C.

In what year did Israel and Judah become two distinct kingdoms?—What did Jeroboam do to prevent the revolting tribes from returning to their allegiance to the house of David?—By whom and when was Samaria built?—Who succeeded Omri on the throne of Israel?—Whom did he marry, and into what did she lead him?—In what year did Elijah make his first appearance in Israel?—How many kings reigned in Israel while the pious Asa governed Judah?—Who succeeded him?—What remark may be made respecting the succession of the kings of Judah?

SECTION III.

ON THE NINTH CENTURY B.C.

What celebrated Grecian legislator was contemporary with Jehoshaphat?—How long is David, “The Sweet Singer of Israel,” supposed to have lived before Homer, the Father of Profane Poetry?—What kings of Israel and Judah, and what prophets, were probably contemporary with Homer?—The prophecy of Moses respecting the consequences of the disobedience of the Israelites, “Ye

shall eat the flesh of your sons, and the flesh of your daughters shall ye eat," was literally fulfilled in three sieges; when was it first accomplished?—What happened in Israel, in Judah, and in Sparta in the year 884 B.C.?—How long did the usurpation of the abominable Athaliah last?—By whose kind and pious care was the lineal succession of the house of David preserved and restored?—When and by whom was Carthage founded; and what relation was its founder to an infamous queen of Israel?—About what time is it probable that Jonah preached to the Ninevites?

SECTION IV.

ON THE EIGHTH CENTURY B.C.

It was promised Jehu, as a reward for his zeal in extirpating the worship of Baal, that his descendants should sit on the throne of Israel to the fourth generation; Zechariah was the last of them; how long did they occupy it?—In what year was Nineveh taken by Arbaces and Belesis?—How long after the founding of Rome?—How long had the first Assyrian empire lasted, reckoning from the probable date of its foundation by Nimrod?—During what period are all records of its history lost?—What three empires finally rose out of the ruins of the first Assyrian empire?—Which of the three was the largest and the most powerful?—Is it not probable that Media was at first part of the dominions of Arbaces?—By what name is Arbaces known in scripture?—What other appellations has Belesis?—What era is dated from the founding of the Babylonian empire by him?—Who were the four most powerful sovereigns of the second Assyrian

empire, and of what were they instruments?—Who first invited the hostilities of Tiglath-pileser against Syria and Israel?—In what year did Tiglath-pileser take Damascus, the capital of Syria, and lead many of the Israelites captive?—What was among the treasures which he carried away?—In what year did Shalmaneser invade Palestine, and make Samaria tributary?—What did he carry away with him?—With whom did Hoshea make an alliance for the purpose of disengaging himself from the authority of Shalmaneser?—What was the consequence of his revolt?—What memorable war in Greece, which had lasted twenty years, terminated in the year that Shalmaneser laid siege to Samaria?—In what year did he take Samaria, and thereby terminate the kingdom of Israel?—What did he do with his captives?—Did the Israelites ever return from captivity?—How long had their kingdom lasted from the revolt of the ten tribes under Jeroboam?—The kings of Israel were all idolaters: how many were there?—Who appears to have been the best of them?—Who was king of Judah, and who of Rome, at the time Samaria was taken?—When did the first eclipse of the moon, on record, take place?—What probably happened to Hezekiah in the year 713?—Who sent an embassy to him in consequence?—In what year did Sennacherib sustain the signal and miraculous defeat before Jerusalem?—What befel him on his return to Nineveh?—What state probably revolted from Assyria, and formed itself into a separate kingdom on the news of Sennacherib's total defeat before Jerusalem?—Who was the first king of Media?

SECTION V.

ON THE SEVENTH CENTURY B.C.

What happened in Græce and in Egypt in the year 685 B.C.?—Who was then king of Rome, and who of Judah?—In what year did Esarhaddon unite Babylon with his own dominions?—What did he do in the year 677?—Why did Esarhaddon unite the worship of the true God with that practised by the heathen tribes, and how long did that mixed worship last?—What was the end of the second Messenian war, and when did it take place?—What happened the following year in Egypt?—When and between whom was the battle of Ragau fought, and who fell in it?—What additions did Phraortes make to his dominions?—Who was the best of all the kings of Judah, and when did he begin to reign?—What people in the year 634 invaded the territories which Phraortes had acquired in Upper Asia, and how long did they keep possession of them?—What took place in Jerusalem and in Athens about the year 624 B.C.?—In what year was Nineveh destroyed, and the second Assyrian empire which God had employed as his instrument for punishing the Israelites, thereby brought to an end?—How long had it lasted from its establishment by Arbaces or Tiglath-pileser?—What city became thenceforward the sole seat of the Babylonian empire?—What was the end of Josiah, the last pious king of Judah?—What were composed on the mournful occasion of his death?—In what year were the Scythians expelled from Asia Minor by the Medes?—What happened to Jerusalem in the year 606 B.C.?—Who were among the captives that Nebuchadnezzar carried captive to Babylon?—

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What are reckoned from this event?—What remarkable voyage was made in the year 603?—On the expulsion of the Scythians from the territories of the Medes, the Lydians permitted some of them to settle in their dominions, which occasioned a war between the two nations: in what year did that battle take place between them, which was terminated by a total eclipse of the sun?—By whom had that eclipse been predicted?

SECTION VI.

ON THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C.

In what year was Jehoiachin carried captive to Babylon?—What distinguished characters were taken captive at the same time?—Jeremiah reckons in his prophecies from the first captivity in the year 606: from what does Ezekiel reckon?—The Jews were carried captive to Babylon at three different times: in what year did the last captivity take place?—What became of the temple of Jerusalem, the city and the king?—What awful denunciation was fulfilled the second time in this memorable siege?—Who was Gedaliah, and what became of him?—How long was the final captivity of Judah after that of Israel?—What distinguished character flourished in Athens about the time Jerusalem was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar?—Who was then king of Rome?—To punish Tyre for insulting over the Jews in their captivity, God permitted it to be destroyed by the same proud conqueror,† after a siege of thirteen years: how long was its destruction after that of Jerusalem?—

* See 885 B.C.; *notc.*

† See Ezek. xxvi. 2, 3.

How long, according to the prophecy of Isaiah, did Tyre lie waste? *—What country was given to Nebuchadnezzar as a reward for destroying Tyre? †—What tyrant, whose cruelties make a figure in history, was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar?—Did Nebuchadnezzar long survive the recovery of his senses?—Who succeeded him?—How long had Jehoiachin been in prison when he was released by Evil-Merodach?—What happened in Babylon and in Athens in the year 560 B.C.?—The battle of Thymbræa is the first pitched battle of which we have any particular account: when was it fought?—What was the result of it?—In what year did Cyrus take Babylon?—How long had that proud city been the sole metropolis of the first great empire of the world? ‡—What nation had it held in subjection during nearly the whole of that period?—What important event was connected with the taking of Babylon by Cyrus?—In what year?—What prophetic period was then fulfilled?—Did the Jews all return at once to their own land?—By whom were they conducted back?—When were they first called Jews?—What two distinguished personages died in the year 529 B.C.?—In what year was Egypt subdued by Cambyses, and how long did it continue under Persian dominion?—By what epithets did the Persians distinguish Cyrus, Cambyses, and Darius Hystaspes?—When, and on the publication of what decree was the Jewish state thoroughly restored?—What events took place in the year 516; and what remark may be made upon them?—How long was the dedication of the second temple after that of the first?—What happened in Rome and in Athens in the year 510?—What country did Darius subjugate about the year 506?—When was Tyre restored?—What

* See Isaiah xxiii. 15, 16, and 17. † See Ezek. xxix. 18, 19.

‡ See 612.

may be considered the first beginning of the disastrous wars between Persia and Greece?—What was the ostensible cause of Darius' resentment against the Greeks?

SECTION VII.

ON THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

What were the events of the year 493?—In what year was the first Persian armament sent against Greece, and how far did it proceed?—When and where was the first battle fought between the Greeks and Persians?—Who were victorious?—Who was killed in it?—What took place in the same year in Rome?—What happened in Rome in the year Xerxes ascended the throne of Persia?—Who was banished two years afterwards from Athens?—In what year and on what day was the celebrated battle of Thermopylæ fought?—When did that of Salamis, the most important of all those fought between the Persians and Greeks, take place?—How many years were these battles after that of Marathon?—When and by whom were the battles of Platæa and Mycæe gained?—Herodotus's history ends with the return of the Persian armament from Greece: to what year B.C. does he bring it down?—What happened in Athens and in Rome in the year 471 B.C.?—Of what was Pausanias, the Spartan, guilty?—What effect had his plot on the allies, and consequently on Athens?—Who died in the same year that Xerxes was murdered?—In what year did Cimon defeat the Persian fleet and army at the mouth of the river Eurymedon?—Who was born in the same year?—What was the end of Pausanias?—Who was accused of a share in the same conspiracy?—What hap-

pened in Sparta in the year 465, and what was the consequence?—What unfortunate rivals of the Lacedæmonians joined the Helots, and once more ventured to try the fate of arms?—How long did the third Messenian war last, and what was the result of it?—Who, on the banishment of Cimon, became the leading men in the Athenian commonwealth?—On what occasion did the Athenians send a fleet to Egypt in the year 459?—What king of Persia made Esther his queen, and in what year?—Who was appointed, in the same year, governor of Judea?—Of what is his entrance on his office considered as the beginning?—What happened in Egypt, in Rome and in Greece in the year 456?—What was the end of the revolt of Inarus, and of the Athenian expedition to Egypt?—What occurred in Rome, in Greece and in Persia in the year 453?—What are supposed to have been written about the same time?—What took place in Rome nearly at the same period?—In what year, and by what means did the Persian wars terminate?—How long had they lasted from the burning of Sardis?—When did Europe first show her superiority to Asia?—What two states make their first appearance in history about the time of the Persian invasion?—What was the end of Cimon, who is deservedly called “The last of the Greeks?”—What happened in Rome in the year the Persian wars ended?—What war began the year following?—Why was the command of the temple of Delphi considered an object worth contending for?—When, and by what means did Syracuse become the leading state among the Greeks in Sicily?—What happened in Judea, in Athens and in Rome, in the year 445?—What may be remarked of Athens during the six years of tranquility that succeeded this thirty years’ truce?—What prophet flourished at this period?—When did Meton

begin his cycle of the moon?—Why was this discovery important to the Greeks?—Of what use is it still to us?—What may be considered the prelude to the Peloponnesian war?—When did that fatal war begin, and what parties did Sparta and Athens respectively lead in it?—How many years elapsed between the termination of the Persian, and the beginning of the Peloponnesian war?—What prophet was contemporary with Pericles?—Who was born in the year that Pericles died?—Who succeeded Pericles as general-in-chief of the Athenian commonwealth?—What were the exploits of Demosthenes, the Athenian general, in the year 425?—What was the Nician peace, and how long was it kept?—When was the fatal Sicilian expedition undertaken?—What was its ostensible, and what its real object?—Who were appointed to command in it?—On what accusation was Alcibiades recalled to Athens?—Whither did he flee, and what did he do?—What art came into general use in Greece about this time?—Who was the first general who transmitted his dispatches in writing?—What was the end of the siege of Syracuse?—What happened in Egypt in the same year?—When was the Council of Four Hundred appointed in Athens, and how long did it remain in power?—Where does the history of Thucydides end?—What historian takes up the history where he leaves off?—What happened in Sicily about this time?—With what event do the first seven weeks, or forty-nine years of Daniel's prophecy, and the history of the Old Testament, end?—When was the temple at Samaria erected, and what was the occasion of it?—When did the Carthaginians invade Sicily the second time, and what city did they take?—What disaster befel the Athenian fleet, under Conon, the following year?—What was the end of the Peloponnesian war?—When did

it take place?—How many years had it lasted?—To whom did Lysander commit the supreme authority of Athens?—Who presided over them?—By whom were they deposed?—What was the intent of Cyrus's march from Sardis to Babylon?—In what battle, and when was he defeated and killed?—What became of the Greek army which had served under him?—To what did Xenophon's great master, Socrates, fall a victim about the same time?—Of what was Socrates the first teacher?—What was the secret cause of the enmity against him?

SECTION VIII.

ON THE FOURTH CENTURY B.C.

What was the object of the treaty of Dercyllidas?—What led Agesilaus to make his expedition into Asia?—In what battle did he gain a victory over the Persians?—What was the consequence of that battle to the satrap of Lydia?—What step did his successor take to oppose Lacedæmon in Greece?—What was the consequence of the Corinthian war?—What terminated the Lacedæmonian empire in Asia?—When and by whom were the Long Walls of Athens rebuilt?—What distinguished Roman was contemporary with the patriotic Thrasybulus?—When was Rome taken by the Gauls under Brennus?—What were the terms of the peace of Antalcidas?—When was it made?—What valiant patriots expelled the Lacedæmonians from Thebes?—In what battle did the Thebans gain a complete victory over Lacedæmon?—When was it fought?—Of what did it put the Thebans in possession?—What was the most mortifying circumstance that resulted to the Lacedæmonians from

the authority the Thebans had gained over them?—What happened three years after this time in Judea?—Against what tyrant did the Thebans make war?—What was the result of it?—With whom did the glory of the Theban name rise and fall?—In what battle was he slain?—What rebellion broke out in the year 362?—The last expedition of the aged and renowned Agesilaus did him no honour; what was it?—Where was the great Philip of Macedon once detained as a hostage?—The wars between the Macedonians and Greeks began with the revolt of Pydna from the Macedonians: when did it take place?—What was the termination of the Social War?—Who was banished, in the same year, from Syracuse?—What was the Phocian, or sacred war?—When did it begin?—Who was born, and what temple was burnt, in the same year?—What was the first victory Philip gained in Greece?—What victory gave Thessaly to the Macedonians?—Who died in the same year?—In what year did Ochus re-subdue Egypt?—How long had it been alienated from Persian dominion?—What was the end of the Olynthian war?—Who died in the same year?—What has he been called?—When and how did the Phocian war end?—In what war did the Romans engage in the year 343, and to what did it lead?—What occurred in the same year in Syracuse?—What was the new sacred, or Amphissian war?—Who was appointed by the Amphictyons to be general in it?—How did it end?—What honour was conferred on Philip the following year?—What was the date and the event of the battle of Chæronea?—What battle was fought in Sicily in the same year, and what was its result?—Against what people was Philip declared generalissimo in the year 337?—What two sovereigns were murdered in the year 336?—Who succeeded them?—What was the end of the regicide

Bagoas?—What was the first city Alexander destroyed?—How long was the destruction of Thebes after the battle of Mantinea, in which its valiant supporter fell?—In what year did Alexander march into Persia, and what was his professed object?—What were the achievements of his first campaign?—What prophecy was fulfilled by the extreme rapidity of his conquests?—To what did Memnon the Rhodian advise Darius?—Where did that valiant commander die?—What did Alexander accomplish in his second campaign?—What in his third?—With what battle may the Persian empire be considered to have ended?—How long had it lasted from its foundation by Cyrus?—What are the most interesting circumstances in its history?—What victory confirmed to Alexander his supremacy over all Greece?—What was the end of Darius?—What of his murderer?—What conquests did Alexander make in his fifth campaign?—In what battle did he conquer Porus, king of India?—Why did he not penetrate to the Ganges?—When and where did Alexander die?—Who was nominally declared king in his stead?—To whom was the regency of Macedonia given?—What became of the other provinces?—What era commences from this division?—Who was Statira, and what became of her?—How long was Alexander's funeral in preparing?—What four distinguished characters died in the year it was celebrated?—Where was Alexander interred?—What happened to the Romans in the year Perdiccas was assassinated in Egypt?—Who succeeded him in the regency of the empire?—Who succeeded Antipater?—Who was Cassander?—In what year did he seize Athens, and whom did he appoint as governor there?—How long did he govern the city, and in what estimation was his administration held?—What took place in Sicily and in Athens in the year 317?—

What were the exploits of Agathocles in the year 315?—Who was Olympias, and what became of her?—In what year did Antigonus take Tyre?—How long after Alexander's conquest of it?—In what year did Seleucus take Babylon?—Of what era was it the beginning?—What people reckoned by this era till the year 1040 A. D., and what do they term it?—What became of Roxana and Berenice, the two remaining wives of Alexander, with their children?—Who was Demetrius Poliorcetes?—In what year did he make himself master of Athens?—What does his surname imply?—What became of Demetrius Phalereus?—What was the conduct of the Athenians towards him?—In what year did the successors of Alexander assume the title of kings?—Who besieged Rhodes in the year 304 B.C.?—Whence did Ptolemy obtain the title of Soter?—With what money did the Rhodians build their famous Colossus?—What honour was conferred on Demetrius in the year 303?—What were the exploits of Seleucus in the same year?—By whom was a league formed in the year 302 against Antigonus and his son Demetrius?—For what purpose?—When was the battle of Ipsus fought, and what was the result of it?—When were the dominions of Alexander finally divided?—How?*

SECTION IX.

ON THE THIRD CENTURY B.C.

What was the consequence to Demetrius of his ill success at Ipsus?—How did he act?—In what year did he

* See *Bithynia* and *Thrace*.

obtain possession of Macedon?—How long did he retain it?—When and by whom was time first divided into hours?—Who was the last of the Great Synagogue?—What additions did he make to the canon of Scripture?—What was the Great Synagogue?—What was the end of Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse?—In what year, and by whom was Demetrius Poliorcetes deprived of Macedon?—Where and how did he die?—What was the end of Demetrius Phalereus?—In what year was Lysimachus slain?—What on his death became of the empire of Bithynia and Thrace?—What league was formed in the same year?—What was the Achaian league?—In what years did the Gauls make their irruptions into Greece?—How did the last terminate?—What became of those of them that remained?—What was the Septuagint translation?—When and by whose order was it made?—When was the celebrated battle of Beneventum fought?—What was the result of it?—What may we date from it?—What ground is there for believing that Rome was of little account in the time of Alexander the Great?—Who sent an embassy to the Romans in consequence of their victory?—When and by whom were the Samnites finally subdued?—How long had the Samnite war lasted?—How many triumphs had it procured to the Romans?—What was the ostensible object of the first Punic war?—When did it begin?—What was composed in the same year?—What are the Arundelian marbles?—What was the first naval victory gained by the Romans?—What war broke out in the year 255?—By what name are the kings of Syria and Egypt designated in the prophecies of Daniel?—When and by whom was the Parthian empire founded?—How did the war between Antiochus and Ptolemy end?—In what scripture is this treaty probably referred to?—When and how did the first Punic war end?

—In what war did the Carthaginians next engage?—
 What island became a Roman province about the year 240?
 —During how many centuries had the Romans been uninterruptedly at war when the temple of Janus was closed in the year 235?—What gave rise to the second Punic war?—In what year did it begin, and how long did it last?—What were the results of the battles of Ticinus and Trebia?—What Asiatic battle was fought in the same year?—What was the third battle between the Romans and Carthaginians, and who were victorious?—Whom did the Romans appoint dictator?—What distinguished character fell in the same year by the treachery of Philip of Macedon?—What was the result of the battle of Cannæ?—Whither did Hannibal retire after it?—With whom did he make an alliance?—How did the Romans act?—What was the success of the Roman arms against the Carthaginians in Spain?—What celebrated city, which had abandoned the party of the Romans, did they besiege and take in the year 212?—What was the result of the siege of Capua?—What were the transactions of the Punic war in the years 206 and 205?—On what account was Hannibal recalled into Africa?—What battle ended the second Punic war?—How long had it lasted?—What first invited the interference of the Romans in the affairs of Egypt?—With what ally of Hannibal did the Romans declare war in the year 200?

SECTION X.

ON THE SECOND CENTURY B.C.

What was the date and the event of the battle of Cynoscephalæ?—What drove Hannibal from Carthage?—

Whom did he excite to a war with Rome?—Where was Antiochus defeated in the year 190?—What put an end to the war between him and the Romans?—What effect had the conquest of Antiochus on the domestic character of the Romans?—What three distinguished characters died in the year 182?—To whom did Antiochus Epiphanes successively sell the high priesthood at Jerusalem?—What brought Antiochus to Jerusalem in the year 170?—What excited him to lay siege to that city, and how many of the inhabitants did he kill, or sell for slaves?—What war were the Romans carrying on at this time?—What distinguished general was at length entrusted with the conduct of the Macedonian war?—In what battle and in what year did he totally defeat Perses?—Was Macedon then reduced to the form of a Roman province?—What sovereigns invited the interference of the Romans against Antiochus?—How did Popilius oblige that haughty monarch to come to an accommodation with the Ptolemies?—On what people did Antiochus vent his rage at being obliged to yield in such a humiliating manner?—What decree did he publish, and what was its consequence to the Jews?—What valiant family arose at this time to defend the cause of this oppressed nation?—Whence is the surname *Maccabees* supposed to have been derived?—Whence that of *Asmoneans*?—In what year did Judas Maccabeus purify the temple from the profanation of the Syrians?—What is the anniversary of this purification called in Scripture?—What was the end of that monster of wickedness, and oppressor of the church of God, Antiochus Epiphanes?—Who succeeded Judas Maccabeus as sovereign and high priest of the Jews?—Who did Alexander Balas pretend to be?—What pretender appeared in Macedon in the year 151?—What war broke out in the same year?—To what did

it encourage the Romans?—In what year?—What was the end of Pseudo-Philip's rebellion?—What of the resentment of the Achaïans against the Romans?—What celebrated state sunk with Achaïa under the power of Rome?—Had the Lacedæmonians any historians of their own?—During what centuries were they most distinguished?—What conquest succeeded that of Achaïa?—To what country were the army of Rome directed on the conquest of Carthage?—By the revival of what law did the Gracchi offend the senate?—What was the immediate cause of the tumult in which Tiberius Gracchus was slain?—In what year?—What valiant people were subdued in the same year?—How long was the murder of Caius Gracchus after that of his brother?—What remark may be made on their tribunates?—What was the cause of the Jugurthine war, and when did it begin?—To what does it principally owe its celebrity?—What fierce and haughty Roman had the honour of terminating it?—In what year?—What distinguished chief died in the previous year?—What sects are supposed to have arisen during his reign?—Against whom did Marius turn his arms on the termination of the Jugurthine war?—With what success?

SECTION XI.

ON THE FIRST CENTURY B. C.

What occasioned the Social War?—When did it begin?—Who were appointed to command in it?—How did it end?—Against what powerful and distinguished monarch did the Romans declare war in the year 87?—Why?—What was the immediate cause of the

civil contest between Marius and Sylla?—What acts of violence did Mithridates commit in pursuance of his aggressions on Rome?—What celebrated city was Sylla's first victim in the prosecution of the Mithridatic war?—In what year?—During what period is the history of Athens most interesting?—In what year did Marius die?—Who was the most distinguished partisan of Marius?—In what year did Sylla return to Rome?—How did he act?—To what office did he exalt himself?—How long did he retain it?—Who, on the death Sylla, protected the remains of the Marian faction in Spain?—Whom did the Romans appoint to take care of the safety of the republic?—Who bequeathed his empire to the Romans in the year 74?—In what year was the Mithridatic war, which had been suspended by the treaty Sylla had concluded, renewed?—By whom was it conducted?—What war arose soon after in Italy?—By whom was it at length quelled?—Who was appointed to succeed Lucullus in the management of the Mithridatic war?—In what year, and by whom, was Syria reduced to a Roman province?—How many crowned kings paid their court at the same time to Pompey while he was in the east?—Whose disputes eventually brought the arms of Pompey against Jerusalem?—In what year did he besiege and take it?—What was the end of Mithridates?—In what year did Pontus become a Roman province?—What conspiracy came to light in the same year?—By whom was it detected?—Who formed the first triumvirate?—In what year?—Of what provinces did the triumvirs severally obtain the government?—In what year did Cæsar make his first expedition into Britain?—How was the avaricious Crassus employed at the same time?—What was the end of that worthless general?—What effect had the death of Crassus on his two colleagues?—What was the cause of

Cæsar's being required to resign his proconsulship?—How did he act?—Whither did Pompey flee?—Whose party did Cicero, Cato and others of the patriotic senators join; that of Cæsar or of Pompey?—In what year was the celebrated battle of Pharsalia fought, and with what success?—What was the end of Pompey the Great?—Whither was the seat of the war removed after his death?—In what battle did Cæsar defeat the combined armies of the republicans?—What city did he take?—Who killed himself to avoid falling into his hands?—In what important undertaking, of a civil nature, was Cæsar employed on his return from this campaign?—Where did the civil war break out again in the year 44?—In what battle did Cæsar defeat Pompey's sons?—To what dignity was he appointed on his return to Rome?—Did he long enjoy his honours?—When, where, and by whom was he murdered?—Who aimed at gaining the elevation which Cæsar had enjoyed?—What coalition was formed the year after Cæsar's death?—By what champions of liberty were they opposed?—Between whom and when was the battle of Philippi fought?—What was the result of it?—What did the triumvirs proceed to do on the death of Brutus and Cassius?—Whose son was Herod the Great?—Of what nation and religion was he?—What became of Antigonus, the last of the Asmonean princes?—How long had they retained the government of Judea?—What was Herod's first act of cruelty?—When summoned to appear before Antony to answer for it, what orders did he leave respecting Mariamne?—What was the result of the battle of Actium?—In what year was it fought?—To what empire did it put a complete end?—What was the end of Antony and Cleopatra?—Did the conquest of Egypt enrich

the Romans?—In what year was Octavius honoured with the title of Augustus Cæsar?—What is said to have been at that time the extent, population and revenue of Rome?—What did Herod do to gain favour with the Jews?—What number of workmen did he employ on the temple?—For how many years?—How is this statement reconciled with that of the Jews, “forty and six years was this temple in building?”—Who among the Romans bore the title of Pontifex Maximus, or high-priest?—Till what time?—Who was Mecænas?—What is attributable to his influence?—At whose instigation did Herod procure the condemnation of his two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, and what was their fate?—Who was born in the following year?—What was at this time the state of the Roman world?—How long did the peaceful period, which ushered in the appearance of the Prince of Peace in our world, last?—How long before the vulgar era of his birth, was our Saviour born?—When, where, and how did the infamous Herod die?—Between whom was his empire divided after his death?—What circumstances attended the accession of Archelaus?—In what parable of our Lord is it supposed that he referred to these circumstances?

SECTION XII.

ON THE FIRST CENTURY A.D.

How long did Archelaus reign?—On what account, and whither was he banished?—What, on his banishment, became the form of government in Judea?—Who was sent by the Roman government to tax Judea?—How

See A.D. 46, *note*.

long was this taxing after the enrolment preparatory to it?—In what year did Augustus admit Tiberius as his colleague in the empire, and what is reckoned from that event?—How did Tiberius begin his reign?—Who became the next object of his jealousy?—What celebrated victories did that distinguished chief obtain in Europe previous to his being sent into Asia?—With what commission was Germanicus sent into Asia?—Who were also sent, and for what purpose?—What was the end of Germanicus?—How was the news of his death received at Rome?—In what year did John the Baptist begin his ministry, and what prophetic period ends, and what begins with that event?—Who was in the same year appointed governor of Judea, and what was the character of his administration?—How long did John's ministry continue?—When did Christ first appear publicly in the ministration of his gospel?—In what year did his crucifixion take place?—Who was Herod Agrippa, and what favour did Caligula shew him?—What was the end of Pontius Pilate?—How long had he been governor of Judea?—What was the fate of the infamous Herod Antipas?—What acts of his are recorded in Scripture?—What was one of the last exploits, and what was the end of Caligula?—What favours did Herod Agrippa receive from Claudius?—Whose dominions were the more extensive, his, or those of his grandfather, Herod the Great?—In what country did Claudius make considerable conquests in the year 43?—What surname did he obtain in consequence?—What remark is made on the disease of which Herod Agrippa died?—What was again the form of government in Judea after the death of Herod?—To whom was the superintendency of the Temple, and the

* See B.C. 2, note.

right of nominating to the High Priesthood assigned?—In what year was the first Christian council held, and what was the object of it?—Who, in the following year, became governor of Judea, and what was his character?—Whose brother was he?—What, among other acts of Felix's life, shews the admirable propriety of St. Paul's address to him?—What transpired in Britain soon after the time of Paul's appearance before Felix?—Who was Agrippa the younger.† St. Paul calls him *king* Agrippa, what was his kingdom?—On what occasion did he visit Cæsarea in the year 62, when the Apostle Paul was brought before him?—What act of violence was perpetrated by the Jews during the interval that elapsed between the death of Festus and the arrival of his successor?—Who was James the Less, and of what is he the probable author?—What epithet did he obtain from the Jews?—What does Josephus attribute to the crime of having murdered him?—In what year, and how did the first persecution of the Christians begin?—Who were among the sufferers in it?—Who was appointed, in the same year, governor of Judea?—What was his character?—What was the immediate cause of the revolt of the Jews, which led to the destruction of Jerusalem?—On what accusation were Seneca and Lucan put to death?—In what year did the open revolt of the Jews begin?—What were the events of the year 67?—What revolutions took place in Rome in the year 69?—By what had Vespasian gained his reputation?—Who was appointed his colleague?—What magnificent structure was burnt during the contest between Vespasian and Vitellius?—What remarkable prophecy was fulfilled the third time in the siege of Jerusalem by Titus?—How long was the burn-

* See A.D. 54. *Note.*

† See A.D. 48.

ing of the temple at Jerusalem after that of the Capitol at Rome?—How many Jews are computed to have perished during the siege?—How many were carried captive?—What took place at Rome at the conclusion of this memorable war?—By whom, and in what year, was Britain entirely reduced to the form of a Roman province?—On what day, and in what year, did the first eruption of Mount Vesuvius take place?—Who perished in it?—By whom, and when, was the insular form of Britain ascertained?—What was the end of that noble commander?—When did the second persecution of the Christians begin?—Who were among the sufferers in it?—What edict did Nerva issue?—What was the end of the apostle John?—Whom did Nerva nominate as his successor?

SECTION XIII.

ON THE SECOND CENTURY A.D.

Against what people did Trajan make his first expedition?—When and why did he build his celebrated bridge over the Danube?—When did Dacia become a Roman province?—A great part of Trajan's reign was spent in his expedition into the East: how far did he proceed in his victorious march?—What did he build as a memorial of the extent of his victories?—What prevented him from attempting the conquest of India?—How did Adrian employ the greater part of his reign?—What countries did he visit in the year 120?—His professed object in his travels was to confer benefits on his

* These two edifices were the most magnificent at that time in the world.

subjects: what did he do for the Britons?—In what year is the fourth persecution of the Christians placed?—What event excited Adrian finally to banish the Jews from Jerusalem?—What is the date of it?—What city did he build on the site of that once famous city?—Whom did Adrian adopt as his successor?—Who presented a celebrated apology to that emperor in favour of the Christians, and what effect did it produce?—What epithet has been given to Antoninus Pius?—Who succeeded him?—By what various tribes was the empire attacked at the beginning of his reign?—What did he do to propitiate the offended gods of Rome?—What illustrious characters were among the first victims of his superstitious severity?—What martyrs were particularly noted for their constancy during this persecution?—What happened to Aurelius in the year 175?—When and of what did he die, and who succeeded him?—What was the character of Commodus?—Was he a persecutor?—What was his end?—What people made their first appearance in history during his reign?—Who succeeded him, and what was his character and fate?—For what sum did Didius Julianus purchase the empire?—How long was he permitted to enjoy it?—What different persons were proclaimed emperors in the provinces at the same time?—Who was ultimately acknowledged by the senate?

SECTION XIV.

ON THE THIRD CENTURY A.D.

What edict was issued by Severus in the year 202?—What was the consequence of it to the Christians?—Where did this persecution more especially rage, and who

were among the most distinguished sufferers in it?—Against what revolting province did Severus and his sons march in the year 207?—What makes the Caledonian war, which followed, remarkable?—What did Severus erect to defend the Britons from their northern invaders?—Where and when did Severus die?—Who succeeded him?—What was the character of Caracalla?—By whom was he murdered?—What was the character of the reign of Alexander Severus?—What was his favourite maxim?—In what year, and by whom, was the middle Persian empire established?—What remark may be made on the reign of Artaxerxes?—How long did the middle Persian empire last?—What was the end of Alexander Severus?—By whom was he succeeded?—What is related of Maximin?—To what did his malice against the house of Alexander prompt him in the year 235?—Who, in consequence of his cruelty, were elected emperors?—What was their end?—Who were chosen next?—Who, on their murder, was declared emperor?—What was the character of his reign?—On what occasion, and in what year, was the temple of Janus opened for the last time recorded in history?—What was the fate of Gordian, and by whom was he succeeded?—On what account did Philip celebrate the secular games on the 21st of April, in the year 248?—What was the end of Philip, and who succeeded him?—What was his character?—In what year did he commence the seventh persecution of the Christians?—Where did this persecution rage, and what took place during it?—What remarkable people made their first considerable irruption on the Roman dominions in the same year?—What was the end of Decius?—How did Gallus obtain peace with the Goths?—What was the character of Valerian, his successor?—What was the character of his reign after the association

of his worthless son, Gallienus in the empire?—In what year, and at whose instigation, did the eighth persecution begin?—Who were among those that suffered in it?—What befel Valerian in the year 260?—Who successfully opposed Sapor?—Of what Roman province did the Goths make themselves masters in the year 265?—How long had Dacia been then, a Roman province?—Did Zenobia, the relict of Odenathus, pursue the same conduct towards the Romans as her husband had done?—About what time did the thirty tyrants, as they are called, make their appearance in the Roman empire?—What was their real number?—Why was Claudius II. distinguished by the appellation of the Gothic Claudius?—Under what emperor, and in what year, did the ninth persecution of the Christians take place?—Against what celebrated Asiatic sovereign did that emperor make an expedition?—With what success?—Who was among those of her subjects who fell victims to Roman vengeance?—What became of Zenobia?—What was the end of Aurelian?—By whom was he succeeded?—Whom did Dioclesian associate with him in the government?—Whom did they take as their colleagues?—What title did the two chief emperors assume?—What title was assigned to their colleagues?

SECTION XV.

ON THE FOURTH CENTURY A.D.

In what year, and under what emperor, did the tenth persecution of the Christians begin?—At whose instigation was it undertaken?—How long did it last?—In what

* See A.D. 106.

year did Dioclesian abdicate the government?—To what sovereign of modern times may Dioclesian be compared?—Who succeeded Dioclesian and Maximian in their respective governments?—Who were appointed Cæsars?—Where and when did the mild Constantius die?—In what year was the Roman empire under the dominion of six sovereigns?—Who were they?—What was the end of Maximian?—What of Galerius?—In what year was Maxentius completely conquered by Constantine?—In what year was Maximin vanquished by Licinius?—What ended with this victory?—What was the conduct of the two remaining emperors towards each other?—In what year did Constantine abolish the punishment of crucifixion?—In what year did Constantine finally vanquish Licinius, and thereby become sole sovereign of the Roman empire?—How long had it been divided?—What was the first act of his government?—In what year, where, and for what purpose, was the first general Christian council assembled?—What was composed in it?—In what year was the seat of government removed from Rome to Constantinople?—When did Constantine die, and who succeeded him?—What was the end of Constantine?—What of Constans?—Who was acknowledged sovereign on the death of Constantius?—What relation was Julian to Constantine the Great?—To what did he devote himself, and what surname has he thence obtained?—What did he attempt, and with what success, in the year 363?—What was his end?—Who succeeded him?—Who succeeded Jovian?—To whom did he assign the eastern provinces of his empire?—What did Valens imprudently do in the year 376?—What was the conduct of these new settlers?—In what battle did they defeat the Romans?—What does Gibbon say of it?—Who succeeded Valens as the colleague of Gratian,

during the Fifth Century, to 476 A.D. 235

and with what was he entrusted?—Was he successful?—What was the end of the excellent Gratian?—In what year were the Roman dominions finally divided into the eastern and western empires?—Under whom did the Goths again revolt on the death of Theodosius the Great?

SECTION XVI.

ON THE FIFTH CENTURY, TO 476 A.D.

In what year, and by whom were the inhuman combats of gladiators abolished?—To what was the brave Stilicho obliged to submit in the year 408?—What was the end of Stilicho, and what appellation has he merited?—Under what character did Alaric besiege Rome?—The seat of empire had never before been violated by the presence of a foreign enemy since the unsuccessful attempt of Hannibal,* how many years elapsed between these sieges, so different in their character and result?—How many times was Rome besieged by the Goths?—When did the kingdom of the French begin?—Who died in the same year?—In what year did the Romans take a final leave of Britain?—How long after its first invasion by Julius Cæsar?—What brought the Vandals into Africa?—In what year did they land there?—What city did they besiege?—Who died during the siege?—In what year, and under whom did the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa begin?—While Africa was ravaged by the Vandals, what equally fierce people were laying waste Europe and the eastern provinces?—What did Attila style himself?—Who were the Huns?†—Who were the Vandals?—

* See 210 B.C.

† See A.D. 376; note.

In what year did the Saxons, invited by the defenceless Britons, first land in Britain?—By whom was Venice founded?—In what year?—On what condition did Attila finally make peace with the Romans?—What terminated the empire of the Huns?—In what year was the kingdom of Kent founded by Hengist?—Who was Odoacer?—In what year did he take Rome, and terminate the western empire?—How long had that empire continued from the battle of Actium?

SECTION XVII.

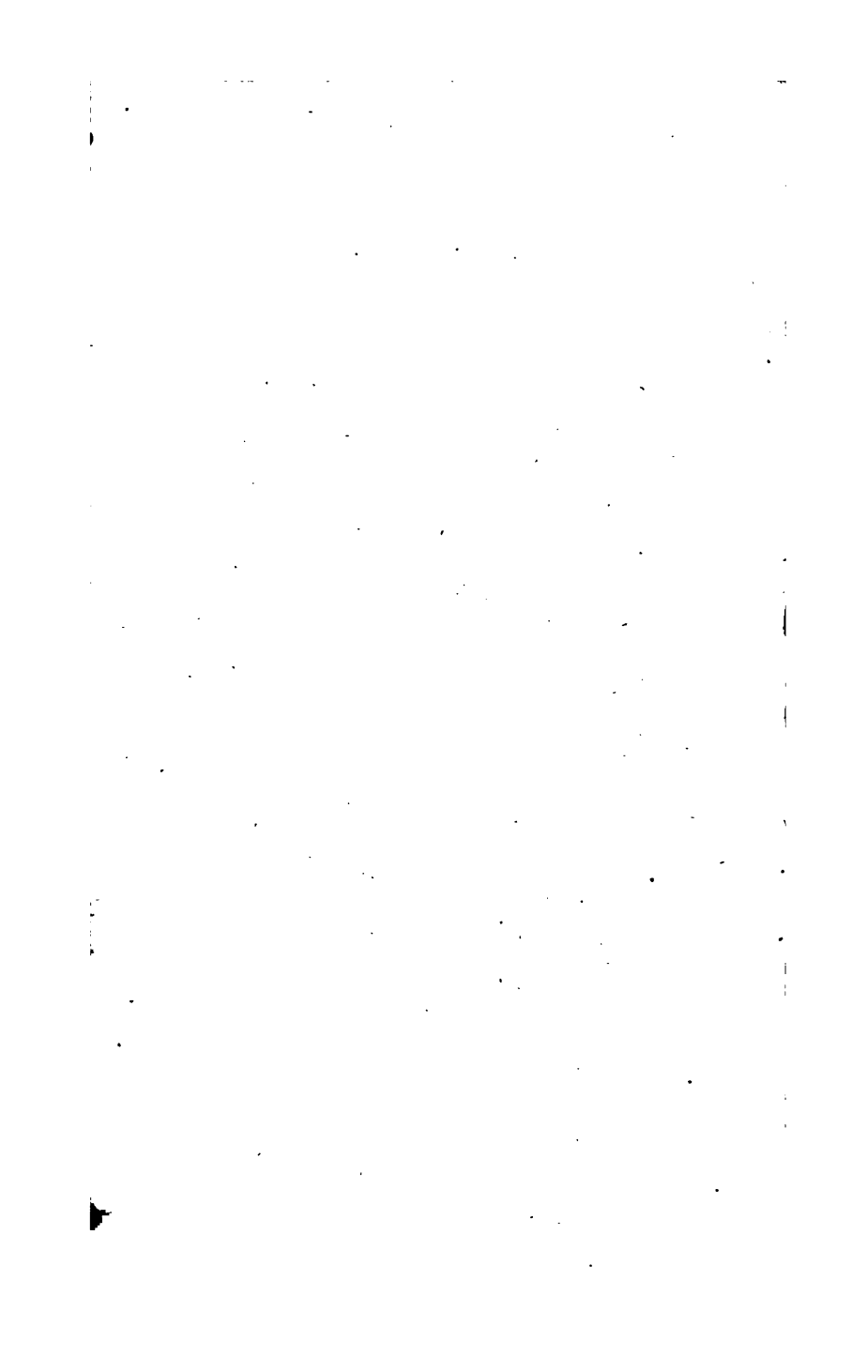
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

What is Chronology?—What causes may be assigned for its uncertainty?—When were the laws of Athens first committed to writing?—When and by whom was the epoch of the Olympiads established?—How, before this time, did the Greeks and Romans designate the year?—On what are the various systems of chronology founded?—Why is the year 46 B.C. called the *Year of Confusion*?—Was the year, as settled by Julius Cæsar, too long or too short?—In what year, and by whom was the Julian calendar reformed?—How?—What is the reckoning by it now called?—By what nations is it still used?—In what year was the new style introduced into England?—How were events, that happened between the 1st of January and 25th of March, dated during the latter half of the last century?—Why?—How did the Romans divide the month?—How did they reckon the days?—Their city was founded, according to them, on the twelve calends of May, on what day, according to our mode of

* See *Appendix*, article *Calends*.

reckoning?—Cæsar was killed on the Idus of March : on what day?—On what day of March does the sixth idus fall?—The battle of Cannæ was fought on the 21st of May : on what day according to the Romans?—Cicero considered the 5th of December as his fortunate day : what was it called at Rome?—At what different times did the day begin with the various ancient nations? *—What happened in Greece in the third year of the seventy-second Olympiad?—What in the first year of the ninety-fourth Olympiad?—What befel Rome on the sixteen calends of August A.U.C. 364?

* See *Appendix*, article *Day*.



APPENDIX.

TABLE

OF

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICES, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

MENTIONED IN

ANCIENT HISTORY.

ÆDILE, a Roman magistrate, so called from his care of the public buildings (*ædes*). The ædiles were at first two in number, and elected from the plebeian orders. They inspected the weights and measures, prevented frauds in trade, and punished persons guilty of open disorder or licentiousness in the streets. Afterwards two others were added from the patrician orders, called *Curule ædiles*: they regulated the erection and repair of all buildings, preserved the streets from obstacles and nuisances of any kind, constructed roads and bridges, kept order at the public games, and were judges of cases relating to the sale and transfer of estates. To these two others, called *Cereal ædiles*, were added by Julius Cæsar, to inspect the public granaries, and regulate the markets for corn.

AGORA, a place in Grecian towns, which, like the forum at Rome, served equally for the purpose of a market, and for a general meeting for public debates.

AGRARIAN LAW, a law which enforced the equal distribution of all the lands gained by conquest among the Roman people. It was introduced at Rome at three different times; in the year 484, B.C. by the consul Sp. Cassius Vicellinus; in the following year by the tribune Licinius Stolo, and in the year 132 by the tribune Tiberius Gracchus: at each introduction this law occasioned great dissensions and tumults, and it at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under Julius Cæsar.

ALTIS, an inclosure near Olympia, consecrated to the cele-

bration of the Olympic games. The statues of the Olympic conquerors were placed there.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, a celebrated council, originally consisting of twelve persons of the highest repute for wisdom, whose office it was to determine all matters of difference which might exist between the various states of Greece. Their decisions were considered sacred and inviolable, and were even enforced by arms. In the most celebrated periods of Greek history, the Amphictyons were about thirty in number; they generally met twice in the year at Delphi, but occasionally assembled at Thermopylæ.

AMPHORA, the chief liquid measure among the Romans; nearly nine gallons English.

ANCILLA, shields of Mars. There were twelve; eleven of which were made to secure the possession of the twelfth, which was supposed to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the fate of the empire depended.

ANTHESTERION, the sixth month in the Athenian year, corresponding with our December.

APOTHEOSIS, a ceremony by which the ancients raised their kings and heroes to the rank of gods.

ARCHON, the chief magistrate of the Athenian commonwealth. He was at first elected for life, then for ten years, and finally for one.*

AREOPAGUS, the supreme court of judicature in Athens.

ARISTEIA, honours bestowed among the Greeks, on those who had distinguished themselves by superior merit in a battle.

AROURA, a measure among the Greeks, containing 723 square feet: it was half the plethron.

AS, or **LIBRA**, the principal Roman weight. It was equal to nearly twelve ounces-avoirdupois.

AS, or **LIBELLA**, a Roman coin, sometimes of silver, but generally of brass; worth something more than three farthings.

ATHENÆA, festivals celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva.

ATHENÆUM, a building at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians generally declaimed, and repeated their compositions.

* When the office became annual, its duties were divided among nine persons, who all bore the title of archon; but differed in dignity and function: one, who was called simply *the archon*, principally represented the magistracy of the state, and the year was designated by his name. The second in rank had the title of *king*: he was the head of the religion of the commonwealth. The third was called *polemarch*; and was originally chief in military affairs. The other six had the common title of *thesmotheta*, and presided as judges in the ordinary courts of justice.

AVGURY, a prediction from any omens or prodigies.

AUREUS, the gold coin of the Romans; worth sixteen shillings and one penny three farthings, English.

AUSPICES, predictions made from the flight, chirping, or feeding of birds.

AUTOCRATOR-GENERAL, an office among the Greeks, resembling that of the dictator at Rome.

AUXILIARIES, troops sent by foreign kings and states. They were never admitted into the Roman legions.

BARATHRUM, a deep and obscure gulf at Athens, into which criminals were thrown.

BASILEUS, or **KING**, the title of the second archon of Athens. He presided over religion as high priest.

BATTERING-RAM, a dreadful machine used by the Romans in beating down the walls of a city. It was a long piece of timber, like the mast of a ship, and received its name from being armed at one end with iron in the form of a ram's head. It was suspended in the middle by ropes, or chains, fastened to a beam; and hanging thus equally balanced, it was violently driven forward by a hundred men, sometimes more; then drawn back again, and again driven forward, till it had shaken or broken down the wall with its iron head. It was covered with sheds, or mantles, to defend those who pushed it.

BEKAH, a Jewish coin, worth about one shilling and a penny three farthings.

BEKAH, a Hebrew weight; the half-shekel, or about five pennyweights, troy.

BOEDROMION, a Greek month, generally corresponding with our September.

BROTARC, the principal minister of Thebes.

CAB, a Hebrew measure, equal to three pints English: it was the eighteenth of an ephah.

CAIUS and **CAIA**, prænomens very common in Rome. **C**, in its natural position, denoted a man's name; when reversed, **Q**, it sometimes implied a woman's. It was customary for a bride to say to her husband, on entering their house, *Ubi tu Caius ego Caia*; "Where you are master, I will be mistress."

CALENDS, the first day of the month among the Romans; so called from a priest's calling out to the people that it was new moon. The last days of every month were also called the calends of the succeeding month, and were reckoned backwards from it. The last day of December, for example, was called *pridie kalendas Januarii*; i. e. the day before the calends of January. The 30th of December was called the third calends of January; the 29th the fourth calends of January; and so on to the idus, or 13th of December.*

* The Romans divided their months into three parts by the *calends*, the *idus*, and the *nonas*. The calends was the first day of each

CAMP, a fortified inclosure, within which soldiers pitched their tents. The form of the Greek camp was generally circular; the Roman camp was usually square, and surrounded by a ditch commonly nine feet deep and twelve broad, and a rampart of equal dimensions, composed of the earth which was dug from the ditch.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, the field of Mars; a large plain on the banks of the Tiber, where the Roman youth performed their exercises; where public assemblies were held, and audience given to foreign ambassadors.

CAPITOL, a most magnificent and rich temple at Rome, built on the Tarpeian rock. It covered four acres of ground, and the ascent to it was by a hundred steps. The consuls and other magistrates offered sacrifices there when they first entered on their office; and the procession in triumphs was always conducted thither.

CARNIFEX, the public executioner, or hangman of Rome, who executed slaves and persons of inferior rank. The carnifex was held in the greatest contempt, and not permitted to reside within the city.

CATAPULTÆ, engines for discharging showers of darts and stones on the fortifications of the besieged.

CENSORS, two officers in Rome, who were elected every five years, but who retained their office only for a year and a half. Their duty was chiefly to estimate the fortunes, and to inspect the morals of the citizens. The title of censor was esteemed more honourable than even that of consul, for all orders of the state were subject to their inspection. The emperors abolished the censors, and took upon themselves the execution of their office.

CENSUS, a numbering of the Roman people, with a valuation of their fortunes. It was made every fifth year by the censors, and was closed by a *lustrum*.

CENTURION, the commander of a *centuria*, or subdivision of the Roman legion, consisting of a hundred men. This office resembled that of a captain in our companies. The *centurion*

month: the *nones* was on the 5th, and the *idus* on the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December: in March, May, July and October, the *nones* fell on the 7th, and the *idus* on the 15th. From each of these divisions they reckoned backwards to the next: the *calends*, as we have already said, were the last days of each month, reckoned backwards from the first day of the succeeding month, down to the *idus*: the *ides* were the days between the *idus* and the *nones*, again reckoned backwards: thus the 14th of March was called the day before the *idus*; the 13th the third *idus*, the 12th the fourth *idus*, the 11th the fifth, and so on to the *nones*, from which they reckoned backwards in like manner to the *calends*, or 1st of the month. What we call the 2nd of January was with them the fourth *nones* of January.

was distinguished from the rest by a branch of vine, which he carried in his hand.

CENTURY. Servius Tullius divided the Roman people into six classes, and each class into a certain number of centuries. A century, at first, contained a hundred men; but it afterwards meant only a number of citizens, in some classes less, in others considerably more than a hundred, who between them were able to furnish a certain quota of soldiers and taxes. The first class, which consisted of those whose estates in lands and effects were worth 100,000 asses, or about £222 18s. 4d., of our money, though comprising the smallest number of individuals, contained ninety-eight centuries: the second, which was formed of those whose estates were worth at least 75,000 asses, contained twenty-two: the third, composed of those whose estates were worth 50,000 asses, twenty: the fourth, comprehending those worth 25,000 asses, twenty; the fifth, consisting of those who had but 11,000 asses, thirty; and the sixth class, which was composed of the poor, though it included the greatest number of individuals, only one: as votes in the comitia were given by centuries, this arrangement threw nearly all the power into the hands of the nobility.

CERAMICUS, a public walk at Athens, where those who had fallen in battle were buried.

CIRCENSIAN GAMES. All games exhibited in the Circus at Rome were so called.

CIRCUS, a place set apart for the celebration of several public games, particularly the chariot-race. Its form was generally oblong, and it had a wall quite round, with ranges of seats for the convenience of spectators. There were about eight in Rome: the largest and most magnificent was called the Circus Maximus.

CIVIC CROWN, a crown made of oak leaves, and bearing the inscription, *Ob civem servatum*, which was given to him who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle. It was the highest and most honourable reward that could be obtained.

CLIENT, the plebeian under the protection of any patrician or patron.

COHORT, a battalion of soldiers in the Roman army: the tenth part of a legion.

COLISEUM, the largest amphitheatre at Rome, built in the reigns of Vespasian and Titus, for exhibitions of gladiators, &c. It was of an oval form, and is said to have been capable of containing 87,000 spectators. It was called the *Coliseum*, from the *Colossus*, a large statue of Nero, which stood near it. The ruins of this building still remain.

COMITIA, an assembly of the whole Roman people, * con-

* When a part only of the people were assembled, it was called a *concilium*, or council.

vened for the election of magistrates, or any other public business.

COMITIUM, that part of the forum where the rostrum, from which the orators harangued the people, was placed.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS (*Patres conscripti*), Roman senators.

CONSENTES, the name which the Romans gave to the twelve superior gods, or those who formed Jupiter's council; i. e., Jupiter, Mercury, Neptune, Mars, Vulcan, Apollo, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva and Venus.

CONSUL. Two magistrates bearing this title were annually chosen at Rome, and invested with regal authority. They were at the head of the whole republic, having all the other magistrates in subjection to them, except the plebeian tribunes. They assembled the people and the senate; laid before them what they pleased, and put the decrees in execution. But though their power was thus unbounded, after the expiration of their office, their conduct was subject to a strict scrutiny by the people; and malversations were frequently punished.

The qualifications necessary to a candidate for the consulship were, that he should be forty-three years old; that he should have discharged the inferior functions of prætor, ædile and quæstor; and, if he had borne the office before, that an interval of ten years should have elapsed since his last consulship. Some of these regulations were, however, occasionally dispensed with. Under the emperors the power of the consuls, though they continued to be annually elected, was reduced to a mere shadow.

CRYPTIA, an institution among the Lacedæmonians for occasionally thinning the number of Helots, by privately murdering them.

CUBIT. The Hebrew cubit was about one foot eight inches; the Roman about one foot five inches; the Greek one about one foot one inch; the larger Grecian cubit was one foot six inches.

CULEUS, the greatest liquid measure of the Romans. It contained 20 amphoræ, or 180 gallons English.

CURIA. Each Roman tribe was divided into ten Curie.

CURULE MAGISTRATES, the chief magistrates of Rome, i. e., the consuls, prætors, censors, and chief ædiles. They had the epithet *curule*, from the velocity of the chariots, (*curricula*), in which they rode.

CURULE SEAT, the seat on which the curule magistrates sat in the senate-house, the rostra, or tribunal of justice. It was a stool or seat without a back, with four crooked feet, fixed to the extremities of cross pieces of wood, joined by a common axis, somewhat in the form of the letter X, and covered with leather, so that it might be folded together for the convenience of carriage. It was called curule because the magistrates carried it with them in their chariots. The use of it was allowed to none but consuls, prætors, censors, and chief ædiles.

CYZICENE, a gold coin among the Greeks, worth 18 shillings, one penny of our money.

DARIC, OR **STATER**, a gold coin in use among the Persians and Greeks, worth about £1 12s. 3½d English. Some estimate it at only fifteen shillings.

DAY. The civil day, consisting like the astronomical or natural of twenty four hours, began differently in different nations. The ancient Babylonians, Persians, Syrians, and most of the eastern nations began their day at sunrise; the Athenians, the Jews, &c. began theirs at sunset; a custom which is still adopted by the Austrians, Bohemians, Silesians, Italians, Chinese, &c.; the Egyptians and Romans began theirs as the English, French, Germans, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese do at the present time, at midnight.

DECENVIRI, ten magistrates at Rome, who were elected, five from the senators, and five from the equites, to administer justice in the absence of the prætors. The name is also given to the ten patricians, who were invested with absolute power to frame laws for the Romans.

DECURION, a kind of senator in the municipal or corporate towns of Italy.

DEMUS, a borough. Athens was divided into a hundred and seventy four.

DENARIUS, a penny. The chief silver coin among the Romans; worth ten asses or 7½d of our money.

DICAST, an office in Athenian courts resembling that of our jury-man.

DICTATOR, a magistrate in Rome who was invested with royal authority. He was never chosen but in times of great danger, and retained his authority only six months; but during that time, his power was absolute; he could proclaim war, levy forces, conduct them against an enemy, and disband them at pleasure. He punished as he pleased, and from his decision there was no appeal. During his administration, all other offices, except that of tribune of the people, were suspended.

DRACHMA, a silver coin among the Greeks, equal in value to a Roman denarius, or 7½d of our money. In weight, it was something more than 2 dwts., 6 grs.

DRUIDS, the ministers of religion among the ancient Gauls and Britons.

DUUMVIRI, two magistrates in the corporate cities of Italy, who exercised the same functions as the consuls at Rome. They were chosen from among the decurions. The two patricians first appointed by Tarquin to the care of the Sibylline books were also called duumvirs.

ELAPHEBOLION, a Greek month nearly corresponding with our March.

ELEUSINIA, a festival, the most celebrated of all the religious

ceremonies of the Greeks, which was held every fourth year at Eleusis, by the people of several states, and particularly by the Athenians, in honour of Ceres and Proserpine. Both men and women were initiated into its mysteries, without which they could not hope for admission into the Elysian fields; and so sacred were its secrets held, that the person was considered unfit to live who should reveal them.

EPHAN OR BATH, a Hebrew measure containing about seven gallons, four pints and a half.

EPHETÆ, magistrates in Athens superior to the Areopagites.

EPHORI, five magistrates of Lacedæmon who were annually elected from among the citizens of Sparta. Their office was at first merely to preserve the constitutional rights of the people from any encroachments by the kings or senate; but at length they acquired more power than the kings themselves, whom they sometimes even committed to prison when guilty of irregularities. They were much the same as the tribunes of the people at Rome.

EQUESTRIAN ORDER, a class of Roman citizens which formed an intermediate link between the patricians and plebeians. It was composed of knights, or horse soldiers.

FASCES, the bundle of rods carried by a licitor. It was bound together by a thong, and had an axe jutting out in the middle.

FATHOM, four Jewish cubits, or six feet eight inches.

FARTHING, ROMAN, was worth about 1½d.

FECIALES, sacred persons at Rome who were employed to declare war, and make peace. When the Romans thought themselves injured, one of this sacerdotal body was empowered to demand redress; and after allowing thirty three days to consider the matter, war was declared, if submissions were not made; and the Feciales hurled a bloody spear into the enemies' territory, in token of intended hostilities. When war was declared against a distant nation, this ceremony was performed in a field near Rome, called the *Ager Hostilis*.

FIDIUS DEUS. A divinity by whom the Romans usually swore; the same as Hercules.

FIRKIN. The firkin mentioned 2 John, vi. is differently computed: some think it contained seven pints and a quarter.

FINGER'S BREADTH, about three quarters of an inch.

FLAMEN, a priest.

FOOT. The Grecian foot was something more than twelve inches; and the Roman, than eleven inches English.

FORUM, a market-place. The Roman forum was a large oblong open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, where the assemblies of the people were held; and where justice was administered, and public business transacted. It was surrounded with porticos, shops and houses.

GALLI, the priests of Cybele.

GAMELION, the eighth Athenian month : it corresponded with our February.

GAMES. Among the ancients, games constituted a part of religious worship. They consisted principally in chariot and horse races ; in contests of agility and strength ; and, among the Romans, in the combats of wild beasts with each other, or with men. Four great and solemn games were observed at certain intervals among the Greeks : the Olympic, the Pythian, the Nemean and the Isthmian. Among the Romans, the most celebrated were those of the Circus Maximus.

GERAH, a Hebrew coin, about one penny farthing, English.

GLADIATORS, combatants among the Romans, who fought for the amusement of the people. Shows of gladiators were originally exhibited on the graves of deceased persons : at first they consisted of captives, criminals, or disobedient slaves ; but when they became more common, not only senators and knights, but even women engaged in them. As the combatants always swore to fight till death, the contest was bloody and obstinate. These barbarous exhibitions were finally abolished by the emperor Honorius.*

GYMNASIUM, a place in Grecian towns, in which the athletic exercises were performed, and where the philosophers used to read their lectures, and the poets, &c., to recite their compositions.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES consisted in running, leaping, throwing the quoit, wrestling and boxing.

HADES, the god of hell among the Greeks ; the same as the Pluto of the Romans. The name *hades* is often used by the poets for hell itself.

HANDBREADTH, rather more than three inches and a half.

HARMOSTS, or regulators ; Lacedæmonian governors appointed to reside in all the cities of their confederacy beyond proper Greece.

HECATOMBÆON, the first month in the Athenian year, corresponding nearly with our July.†

HELLENIST, a Grecian.

HELMET, a head-piece of brass or iron, which came down to the shoulders, but left the face uncovered. On the top of it was a crest, adorned with plumes of feathers of various colours.

HIN, a Hebrew measure containing about five quarts. It was the sixth of an ephah.

HIPPODROME, a horse-course.

* See A.D. 375.

† The Athenian year began on the new moon next to the summer solstice.

HOMER,* or **CHOMER**, a Hebrew measure equal to ten ephahs. It contained about seventy-five gallons, two quarts and one pint of our measure.

HOPHITES, the heavy armed horse soldiers of Athens: they were always free citizens.

IDUS, or **IDES**, the thirteenth day of every month among the Romans, except March, May, July and October, when it fell on the fifteenth. It was so called, because it divided the month.†

ISTHMIAN GAMES, games celebrated every fifth year at the Isthmus of Corinth, in which the victors were rewarded with garlands of pine leaves.

JUGERUM, the Roman acre: it contained 240 feet in length, and 120 in breadth; that is, 28,800 square feet.

KEBLA, among eastern nations, that point in the heavens towards which they directed their worship.

LARES, the household gods‡ of the Romans: they appear to have been the manes of their ancestors.

LECTISTERNIUM, a festival of Rome, which was celebrated at the time of general thanksgiving for a victory, &c. At this festival couches were spread for the gods, as if they were about to feast, and their images were laid upon them around the altars, which were laden with the richest dishes.

LEGATES, lieutenants, or assistants appointed to the governors of provinces. The office of legate was honourable, and was generally filled by men of high rank.

LEGIONS, corps of Roman soldiers, into which none but citizens were admitted. The number of soldiers in a legion varied, at different periods, from 3,000 to 10,000 or 11,000.

LIBERTINES, slaves who had received their freedom.

LIBRA. The Roman libra contained a hundred denarii: it was equal to the Greek mina, and worth about £3 4s. 7d. English.

LICTORS, officers in Rome who attended all the great magistrates, except the censors: they walked one by one before their master, carrying their fasces. Their office was to remove the crowd, to see that proper respect was paid to the magistrates, and to inflict punishment on those who were condemned.

LOG, a Hebrew measure, equal to three quarters of a pint. It was the seventy-second part of an ephah.

LUSTRAL WATER, water used for purification. It was common water, in which a burning fire-brand, taken from the altar at the sacrifice of a victim, had been dipped.

LUSTRUM, an expiatory or purifying sacrifice, made at the

* The homer must be carefully distinguished from the omer.

† See *CALENDAS*; *note*.

‡ The *lares* are sometimes confounded with the *penates*.

conclusion of a Roman census. It consisted of a sow, a sheep and a bull, which were carried round the whole assembly, and then slain. As this ceremony was generally performed at the end of every fifth year, the space of five years is frequently called a *Iustrum*.

MEMACTERION, the fourth month in the Athenian year, corresponding with our October.

MANEH, a Hebrew weight, equal to sixty shekels, or two pounds three ounces troy. In money it was about £5 14s.

MEASURE, or **CHENIX**, mentioned Rev. vi. 6., seems to have been the daily allowance of corn made to a slave; perhaps rather more than one quart. That mentioned 2 Kings, vii. 1., is supposed to have contained about two gallons.

MEDIMNUS, the principal dry measure among the Greeks; it was something more than four pecks English.

METAGITNION, the second month in the Athenian year, corresponding nearly with our August.

METICS, free inhabitants of Attica, who were not Athenian citizens.

MERCURIES, shapeless posts, with a marble head of Mercury on them, which the Athenians used to erect as handposts where several roads meet; on sepulchres, and in the porches of temples and houses.

MILE. The Roman mile was equal to seven furlongs and seventy one yards English.

MINA, a sum of money among the Greeks, equal to a hundred drachmas, or about £3 15s. It corresponded with the Roman libra. In weight a mina was about 1lb. 1oz. 4 grs. troy.

MITE, Jewish money, worth about three farthings.

MODIUS, the principal dry measure among the Romans; something more than a peck English.

MUNYCHION, the tenth month in the Athenian year. It corresponded with our April.

MURAL CROWN, a crown of gold, which was given by the Romans to him who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault.

NEMEAN GAMES, games originally instituted by the Argives at Nemea, in honour of Archemorus, who died there of the bite of a serpent. They were celebrated on the 12th of August, on the first and third year of every Olympiad, and served as an era to the Argives, and to the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries. The victor in them was rewarded with a crown of green parsley.

NONES, the fifth day of every month, among the Romans, excepting March, May, July and October, when it fell on the seventh.*

OBOL, a small Greek coin, worth about 1½d. English.

* See CALEND.

ODEUM, a music theatre.

OLYMPIAD, a cycle of four years; the period which elapsed between each celebration of the Olympic games.

OLYMPIC GAMES, the most ancient and solemn of all the festivals of the Greeks. They were celebrated at the end of every four years at Olympia, and consisted in exhibitions of running, leaping, wrestling, boxing and the throwing of the quoit; in horse and chariot races; and also in contentions in poetry, eloquence and the fine arts. The only reward that the conqueror in them obtained, was a crown of olive.

OMER, a Hebrew measure of about six pints and a quarter: it was a tenth part of an ephah.

ORACLE, the supposed answer of the gods to the questions of men. It also meant the place where those answers were given. The most celebrated oracles of antiquity were those of Delphi, Dodona and Jupiter Ammon: they were consulted not only on every important matter, such as the making of peace or war, but even in the affairs of private life, and were believed to express the will of the gods themselves. Oracles are believed by some writers to have ceased at the coming of Christ.

OSTRACISM. When a citizen of Athens was suspected of being too powerful, a popular assembly was convened, at which those who desired to see him banished, wrote each his name upon a shell, and threw it into an urn: if the number of shells amounted to six thousand, he was banished for ten years. This mode of banishment was called an ostracism, from the shells which were employed in it.

OVATION, an inferior kind of triumph, in which sheep were offered instead of bullocks.

PACE. The Grecian pace was equal to six English feet: the Roman, to four feet ten inches.

PALLADIUM, a statue of Minerva, which was supposed to have fallen from heaven into an unfinished temple at Troy, and which was religiously guarded by the Trojans, from the belief that so long as they could keep it, their city would be impregnable. It was stolen from them by the Greeks, and Troy was taken.

PANOPLY, the complete set of arms, both defensive and offensive, of a heavy armed soldier.

PANTHEON, a temple at Rome, dedicated to all the gods.

PARSANG, a measure of length among the Greeks and Persians: it consisted of thirty stadia, or about three miles and a half English.

PATRICIANS, those Romans whose ancestors had been members of the senate in the earliest times of the regal or consular government.

PATRON, the patrician whom any plebeian or client chose as his protector. The patron was expected to advise, assist and protect his client with paternal assiduity.

PENATES, the tutelar divinities of the Romans. The penates were of divine origin, the lares of human.

PENTACOSTOMEDIMNIANS, the highest class of Athenian citizens.

PENTATHLON, the five gymnastic exercises.

PERISTYLE, the principal entrance of a Roman house: it was so called because surrounded with columns.

PHARISEES, the most considerable sect among the Jews: they received their name from their great pretensions to sanctity and strictness in religion.

PHYLACTERIES, little scrolls of parchment, in which certain sentences of the Jewish law were written: they were worn by the Jews, inclosed in leather cases, and bound with thongs on the forehead and on the left arm.

PLEBEIANS, those Roman citizens who were not of the patrician nor the equestrian order: the lowest of the people.

PLETHRON, the Roman square acre: it contained about 1444 square feet.

PLETHRUM, a hundred feet.

POLEMARCH, a military chief among the Greeks; the archon third in rank.

PONTIFEX, a priest, or minister of religion, at Rome.

POSEIDON, the seventh Athenian month: it corresponded with our January.

PREFECTS, Roman officers, who commanded the troops of the allies, or who governed inferior towns.

PRETOR was at first a name common to all Roman magistrates: it was finally appropriated to those to whom the administration of justice was assigned. The prætors were next in rank to the consuls.

PRÆTORIUM, the tent of the general in a camp.

PRÆTORIAN SOLDIERS, the body-guard of the emperor: the select band of soldiers who attended a general.

PROCONSUL, a consul who had the command of a province. Anciently, those were called proconsuls, to whom the command of consul was prolonged after the year, which was the term for their office, was expired.

PROCURATOR, an officer employed by the emperor to receive and regulate the public revenue in the provinces. Sometimes the procurator discharged the office of governor.

PRYTANEUM, the council-hall, or state-house, at Athens.

PRYTANES, councillors at Athens, who presided in the senate. They were fifty in number, and were chosen from each of the ten tribes in turn. One of them took the presidency each day in the assembly of the senators, and in that of the people. He was for the time entrusted with the public seal, and with the keys of the citadel and treasury.

PUBLICAN, a tax-gatherer; one who farmed the public revenue of Rome. The publicans were held in high estimation

at Rome, but their extortions made them detested in the provinces.

PYANEPSION, the fifth month in the Athenian year, corresponding with our November.

PYTHIA, the priestess of Apollo.

PYTHIAN GAMES, games celebrated in honour of Apollo, near Delphi, in the second year of every Olympiad. The victor in them was rewarded with a garland of laurel or beech leaves.

QUÆSTOR, an office in Rome, resembling that of our secretary of state. The quæstors received and expended the public money, and entered an account of their receipts and disbursements.

QUINARIUS, a silver coin among the Romans worth five asses, or nearly 4d. of our money.

QUIRITES, a general appellation of the Roman people.

ROSTRA, the pulpit from which the Roman orators used to harangue the people. It stood in the forum, and received its name from its being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates.

SADDUCEES, an infidel sect among the Jews, remarkable for their wealth and the profligacy of their lives.

SCIRAPHORION, the last month of the Athenian year. It corresponded with our June.

SCRIBES. In Greece and Rome the Scribes were the notaries or clerks who wrote out the public accounts, the laws, and all the proceedings of the magistrates. Among the Jews they were also the chief instructors of the people in the law.

SOYTALE, the ensign of high office among the Lacedæmonians, common to the general and the herald. It was a staff exactly tallied to another in possession of the ephori; and all orders and communications, which required secrecy, were so written, that till applied in a particular manner to one of these, they were illegible.

SEMBELLA, a small brass coin, among the Romans, worth about one farthing.

SEMIMODIUS, a Roman dry measure, rather more than a gallon.

SENATE, the council of the republic at Rome.

SENATOR, a member of the senate. The senators of Rome were generally chosen by the censor, but sometimes by the people. Admission among their number was also obtained by military service. No one could be a senator who had exercised a low trade, whose father had been a slave, or who was worth less than eight hundred thousand sestertia, or between six and seven thousand pounds sterling. The number of senators was at first a hundred: in the time of Julius Cæsar they were increased to nine hundred, and after his death to a thousand. Augustus reduced their number to six hundred. In Athens

there were five hundred senators, fifty from each tribe, who were chosen by lot.

SESTERCE, * a silver coin, among the Romans, worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses, or nearly 2d.

SESTERTIUM, a thousand sesterces, or £8 1s. 5½d. English.

SEXTARIUS, a Roman dry measure, equal to a pint.

SHEKEL, a Hebrew weight, of about ten dwts. troy. In money it was about two shillings and sixpence.

SHIELD, or **BUCKLER**, a defence worn on the left arm. Those of the Greeks were of wood, and were ornamented with emblems and inscriptions. They were sometimes made of osiers. Those of the Romans were also of wood, four feet long, and two and a half broad, joined together with plates of iron, and the whole covered with a bull's hide. An iron boss jutted out in the middle.

SICARII, or **ZEALOTS**, assassins who swarmed in Judea a short time before the destruction of Jerusalem.

STADIUM, a furlong; the eighth of a mile. The stadia were also places nearly in the form of a circus, for the running of men and horses.

STANDARD, a sort of banner, or flag, borne as a signal for the joining together of the several troops belonging to the same body. The common standard of the Roman légions was a silver eagle, with expanded wings, on the top of a spear; sometimes holding a thunderbolt in its claws.

TAGUS, a leader, or captain-general.

TALENT. The Attic and Roman was about £193 15s.; the Attic talent of gold was worth £3,000; the Hebrew talent was equal in weight to three thousand shekels, or 125lb. troy; in money it was £375: the talent of gold mentioned in Scripture was worth about £6,000.

TENT, the dwelling of soldiers while at war. The Roman tents were formed of leather, or skins extended by ropes. Each tent usually contained ten soldiers.

TERUNCIVS, the smallest Roman coin, worth the fortieth part of a denarius: considerably less than a farthing.

THARGELION, the Athenian month, corresponding with our May.

THESMOTHEE, the six inferior archons of Athens: they presided as judges in the ordinary courts of justice.

THETES, the lowest order of Athenian citizens.

TOGA, a distinguishing part of the Roman dress, as the pallium was of the Greeks, and the breeches of the Gauls. It was a loose flowing woollen robe, which covered the whole body, round and close at the bottom, but open at the top down to the

* The Romans usually computed sums of money either by sesterces, or sestertia; the Greeks by drachmæ.

girdle, and without sleeves, so that the right arm was at liberty; the left supported a flap of the toga, which was drawn up and thrown back over the shoulder, and thus formed a fold upon the breast, in which things might be carried. Magistrates and certain priests wore a toga bordered with purple, called *toga prætecta*. The use of the toga was permitted to none but Roman citizens.

TRIBES. Romulus divided the Roman people into three tribes: the number was afterwards increased to thirty-five. In Athens there were ten tribes.

TRIBUNES (MILITARY), officers who commanded a division of the Roman legions, and who were empowered to decide all quarrels that might arise in the army. They took care of the camp, and gave the watch-word.

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE, Roman magistrates, chosen from among the plebeians, to defend their liberties, and to interpose in all grievances offered by their superiors. Their number was at first two: it was at length increased to ten, and their power became so exorbitant, that under pretext of defending the rights of the people, they did almost what they pleased. They could put a negative upon all the decrees of the senate, and ordinances of the people: a single tribune, by his *veto*, could stop the proceedings of all the other magistrates, and they sometimes ordered the military tribunes, and even the consuls to prison, as the ephors at Sparta, whom they much resembled, did their kings. Julius Cæsar annihilated their power.

TRIPOD, a sacred seat, on which the priests and sybils were placed to render oracles.

TRIUMPH, the highest military honour that could be obtained in the Roman state. It was a solemn procession with which a victorious general and his army advanced from the Campus Martius through the most public part of the city to the Capitol. The magnificence of Roman triumphs was very great; during them the streets were strewed with flowers, and the altars smoked with incense. "First went musicians of various kinds, singing and playing triumphal songs; next were led the oxen to be sacrificed, having their horns gilt, and their heads adorned with fillets and garlands; then in carriages were brought the spoils taken from the enemy; statues, pictures, plate, armour, gold and silver, and brass: also golden crowns sent by the allied and tributary states. The titles of the vanquished nations were inscribed in wooden frames, and the images, or representations of the conquered countries or cities. The captive leaders followed in chariots with their children and attendants; after the captives came the lictors, having their fasces wreathed with laurel, followed by a great company of musicians and dancers, dressed like satyrs, and wearing crowns of gold, in the midst of whom

was a *Pantomime*, clothed in a female garb, whose business it was, with looks and gestures, to insult the vanquished. Next followed a long train of persons carrying perfumes; then came the general dressed in purple, embroidered with gold, with a crown of laurel on his head, a branch of laurel in his right hand, and in his left an ivory sceptre, with an eagle on the top, having his face painted with vermillion, like the statue of Jupiter on festival days; and a golden ball hanging from his neck on his breast, with some amulet in it, or magical preservative against envy. He stood in a gilded chariot, which was adorned with ivory, and drawn by four white horses, sometimes by elephants; and was attended by his relations, and by a great crowd of citizens all in white. His children used to ride in the chariot along with him, and that he might not be too much elated, a slave, carrying a golden crown sparkling with gems, stood behind him, who frequently whispered in his ear, '*Remember that thou art a man.*' After the general followed the consuls and senators on foot: his legates and military tribunes commonly rode by his side."

"The victorious army, horse and foot, came last, all in their order, crowned with laurel, and decorated with the gifts they had received for their valour, singing their own and their general's praises."

When the procession began to turn from the forum to the capitol, the captives were generally led to prison and slain, and the general offered up a prayer of thanksgiving for his success, sacrificed the oxen, placed his golden crown in the lap of Jupiter, and gave a magnificent entertainment in the capitol to his friends and the chief men in the city.

ΤΡΟΦΑΙ. Trophies were spoils taken from the enemy, and fixed upon something as signs of victory. Among the Greeks and Romans a trophy was generally the trunk of a tree dressed up with a whole suit of armour taken from a vanquished foe, and consecrated to some divinity. The Romans did not often erect them.

ΖΗΛΟΤΕΣ, the third rank of Athenian citizens; they were bound to serve in the heavy armed infantry.

ERRATA.

- Page** 21, line 5, *for at end read at an end*
22, line 6, *for 283 read 285*
23, line 17, *for 16 A.D. read 17 A.D.*
24, line 15, *for 65 read 64 B.C.*
51, line 13, *for Ithonme read Ithome*
78, note, *for former possessor read former possessors*
181, line 3, *for 202 A.D. read 198*
224, line 8, *for army read arms*
237, line 10, *for sixteen read sixteenth*
248, *for Hophites read Hoplites*
254, line 44, *for chariots read chains*

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